REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

69

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,013.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy......... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2¼ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	6 As. per line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Rs. 1-0

Each succeeding line.................. ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON CALLING AT ADEN HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, as above on SATURDAY, the 12th January 1878.

The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CHANDA, 2, 21 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchesson, on SATURDAY, the 29th Dec. 1877, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. ABYSSINIA, 1,126 Tons, 135 H.P., Commander J. Sharp, on THURSDAY, the 3rd January 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander F. G. Hay, on TUESDAY, the 1st January 1878, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,126 Tons, 135 H. P., Commander J. Sharp, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 3rd January 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10
		Including Wines	Without food.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st January 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 23rd October 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY.

CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under:—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
INDIA	2,289	500	December	29
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	January	12
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	,,	19
THESSALY			February	2
EUROPA	2,277	424	,,	16
CASTALIA	2,200	424	At fortnightly intervals.	
ITALIA	2,245	424		

The Thessaly is the property of Mr. David MacIver, M. P. She will not carry passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples......................Rs. 400

To Liverpool..................... ,, 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 13, 1877.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND via NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H P nominal, Captain J. Shaw, will sail about the 9th January and will be followed by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain F. Tregarthen, on the 20th February,
and by the
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain Brand, on the 6th March,
and by the
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain T. Collin, on the 20th March,
and by the
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain J. Shaw, on the 3rd April,

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
(s)	GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Sabot	31st Dec.
					1878
	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	7th Jan.
(s)	THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	14th do.
	CHINA	2016	450	T. Alderton	21st do.
(s)	TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

J. R. KELLOCK.
Superintendent.

Bombay, November 28, 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	8th Jan. at 3 p. m.
LOMBARDY	2723	400	W. B. Hall	22nd Jan. do.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	5th Feb. do.

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	4th Jan. 3 p.m.
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	1st Feb. do.

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th November 1877.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES:—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt) ..... Rs. 950

Ditto with the option of travelling ONE way *viâ* Southampton .... ,, 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers, on the undermentioned dates:—

Vessels.	Capt.	Disp. Tons.	H.P.	
S.S. POLLUCE	G. Ragusin	421	250	on 10th Jan. 1878.
S.S. ACHILLE	F. Forti	3500	400	on 5th Feb. 1878.
S.S. CASTORE	G. Marussig	3787	250	on 24th Feb. 1878.
S S. ETTORE	C. Lazarich	3500	400	on 25th Mar. 1878.

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	[illegible]	[illegible]	131 4
To Suez	[illegible]	[illegible]	122 8
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne } First Class, Cologne to London. }	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI.
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

28, Bombay Green, November 21, 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer ATHOLL are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, December 28, 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer ZEAL are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th December 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SUDANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co.

SALE OF Valuable Landed Property at Girgaum Road opposite to Jaffer Sullamen Stable.

Messrs S. SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises at half-past 4 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 5th proximo, by order of mortgagee, Samat Veera, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Damodhur Herajee.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground being the portion of the larger piece of ground called Mulluckwady, with the messuage tenements and building standing thereon, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 252 situate in Girgaum, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement 273 square yards, and bounded as follows:—on the east by a public passage, on the west by the ground of Pitamber Valloo, on the north by the property of Wasoodev Ramchunder, on the south by the property of Bhiccoo Gopal, which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Mr. Junardhun Gopal and Pandoorung Ramchunder, and now in the occupation of the said Damodhur Herajee.

S. SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 29th December 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large collection of grey and coloured piece goods, &c., &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A pair of handsome Chesnut Arab carriage horses (if not previously privately sold).
A mail phaeton.
A miniature brougham.
A young chesnut Arab horse.
A mail phaeton with horse and harness complete.
A bay Arab.
A number of soldiers' parrots in cages.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, at 136, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th January, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., lately belonging to the late C. A. Langley, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th December 1877.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a GODOWN CLERK. Salary Rs. 15 a month. Apply to T., *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, a CLERK. Salary Rs. 30 per month. Portuguese preferred. Apply to T., *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, by a YOUNG LADY, a SITUATION as TEACHER, Nursery Governess or Companion. Apply to M. N., care of this paper.

WANTED by an ENGLISH NURSE a SITUATION either to remain in India or go home. Strongly recommended. Apply Mrs. LANGLEY, Napier Hotel, Poona.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent BOOK-KEEPER and correspondent, Native or Eurasian. Apply, stating previous employment and terms, to M. A. C., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE, a handsome, light BAROUCHE. Rs. 1,000. Apply to BENNETT & Co.

ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN can have good BOARD and LODGINGS with a family in Fort, moderate terms. Address A. B., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

XMAS FESTIVITIES.—Presentation Tea Packets—There is nothing like a fine delicious cup of Tea in the morning—always a welcome present. MORTON & Co.

NEW YEARS-DAY, 1878.—Orders are being registered for ORNAMENTED CAKES by J. PEARSE, Confectioner, Apollo Street, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIRD ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

NOW READY,

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1878.

PRICE Rs. 5; *With Postage*, Rs. 5-2.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PART I.

HISTORY, STATISTICS AND DESCRIPTION

CONTENTS:

View of the Queen's Statue.
Map of Bombay.
Map of India.
Almanack, 1878.
Geography and History of the Island.
Population.
Trade and Industry.
Government and Revenue (Imperial, Provincial, and Municipal).
Descriptive Account of Bombay and the Principal Objects of Interest in and about the City.
Descriptive Account of the Principal Festivals held in Bombay.
Excursions from Bombay.
Movements of the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Co., during 1878 (Outward Route).
Do. (Homeward Route).
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to Places in India and Abroad.
G. I. P. Railway.
B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Through Train from Bombay to Ahmedabad, &c., and *vice versa.*
Through Train between Bombay and Madras.
Through Train between Madras and Bombay.
Through Train between Bombay and Calcutta.
Through Train between Calcutta and Bombay.
Through Trains from Bombay to Delhi, Lahore and Mooltan.
Through Trains from Mooltan, Lahore, and Delhi to Bombay.
Steam Navigation Companies.
Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, etc.
Palanquin Fares and Rates of Tramway Fares.
Rates of Boat Fares for Bombay Harbour.

PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

CONTENTS:

Alphabetical Index to Names.
Official Directory—
Government of Bombay.
Political Department.
Staff Officers employed under the Government of Bombay.
Miscellaneous Civil Appointments.
Foreign Consuls at Bombay.
Public Works Department.
Military Appointments.
Division, District, Brigade, and Station Staff.
Distribution of the Bombay Army.
Bombay Volunteer Rifles.
Marine Department.
Financial Department.
Land Revenue Department.
Judicial Department.
Registration Department.
Educational Department.
Ecclesiastical Establishment.
Customs Department.
General Post Office.
Telegraph Department.
Municipality of Bombay.
Exchange and Overland Money Order Table.
Indian Money Table.
Foreign Coins, with Comparative Values.
Indian Stamp Table on Promissory Notes or Bills of Exchange.
Discount Table (English Money.)
Discount Table (Indian Money.)
Mercantile Directory—
Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
Leading Mercantile Firms in Bombay.
Miscellaneous Professions and Trades.
Public Offices and Institutions.
Fort Street Office Directory.
General Street Directory of European Inhabitants.

HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY.

ON the 1st proximo, the HOLKAR RAILWAY will be OPENED through to MHOW and INDORE.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CLUB will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 30th January, 1878, at 5-30 p. m.

J. WESTALL,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 28th December 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer SHERBORNE are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th December 1877.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CLIVE, Captain Prowse, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to PAY FREIGHT, and send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No claim for damage, or short delivery, will be admitted, under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain, before the departure of the vessel.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Agents S. S. Clive.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

THE FORT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company No. 13, Rampart Row, West Treacher's Building, Fort, on SATURDAY the 5th proximo at 3 p.m., for the purpose of considering the offer made for the purchase of Two Presses, a Pair of Engines, &c.

By order of the Directors,

KNOOP & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Treacher's Building, 28th December 1877.

JUST RECEIVED.

PART I. OF

CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR,

Price Rs. 5-0 and by Post Rs. 7-0 for 12 Parts, in advance.

COOPER & Co.,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ELPHINSTONE THEATRE,

OPEN EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE GRAND NEW CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,

MOTHER GOOSE;
OR
THE GOLDEN EGG,

WHICH WILL BE REPEATED

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, DEC. 29TH, 1877,

TO BE FOLLOWED BY THE OPERA OF

LEILA AND MEJNOON.

Tickets to be had at the Theatre at all hours of the day. Doors open at 8 p.m., performance commencing at 9 p.m. sharp.

A GOOD BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ADJOURNED ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Society's premises, Apollo Street, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of January, 1878, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and the audited Balance Sheet made up to the 30th June, 1877.

2nd. To elect two Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

After the business of the General Meeting is concluded, an Extraordinary General Meeting will be held to consider the following resolution, which will be submitted to the Meeting:—"To wind up the Company voluntarily, to appoint a liquidator or liquidators, and to fix his or their remuneration."

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. D. SMEATON,
Managing Director.

Apollo House, Bombay, 28th December, 1877.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the high reputation of the Bottlers.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 8-0.

Pints ,, ,, ,, 5-8.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW YEAR'S DAY, 1878.

TREACHER & COMPANY LIMITED,

In reminding Constituents of the approach of another Season of

"FESTIVITY AND GOOD-WILL,"

Have the pleasure to announce that their supplies, specially imported by Mail Steamers, are of the same large and varied nature and superior character which has distinguished them for many years and led to their being so liberally appreciated.

FOR THE FESTIVITIES,

THE COMPANY'S PURVEYING DEPARTMENTS

Afford choice and fresh Supplies of Excellent Preserved

Bacon,
Bath Chops,
Biscuits,
Butter,
Cheese,
Chocolates.
Cocoas,
Coffees,
Condiments,
Dessert Fruits,
Flavours,
Fish,
Fresh Meats,
Game,
Hams,
Herbs,
Jams,
Jellies,
Marmalades,
Mince Meat,
Pates,
Pickles,
Pies,
Plum Puddings,
Potted Meats,
Sauces,
Sausages,
Soups,
Sugars,
Tart Fruits,
Teas,
Tongues,
Vegetables.

FOR THE DESSERT TABLE

THE NEW SEASON'S CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

Apricots,
Cherries,
Golden Oranges,
Green Oranges,
Greengages,
Mixed,
Pears,
Peaches,

in cases of about 7 lbs., or by the lb.

Assortments of the above in boxes at from Re. 1-2 to Rs. 3-0.

Brandy Fruits,
Candied Peels,
China Preserves,
Chocolates,
French Plums,
Liqueur Comfits,
Nougat,
Noyeau Fruits,
Peel Chips,
Peel Rings,
Strawberries,
Toffee,

and a variety of other requisites of the choicest quality.

Holly, Mistletoe Ivy, Artificial Fruits, Paris Biscuits, Carlsbad Wafers.

ELEGANTLY DECORATED COSSAQUES.

Mrs. Brown's Luggage,
Theatrical Beauties,
Old friends and new faces,
Language of Flowers,
Mutual Friends,
Royal Aquarium (Costumes),
From over the Sea,
On the Rink,
Father Xmas,
The History of England,
Love's Doctor,
Agony,
Elixir of Love,
Maids of Honour,
Aunt Tozer's Luggage,

And numerous other varieties.

THE WINE DEPARTMENT

Affords a variety of price and kind offered by no other House in India.

SHERRIES.—Yellow Seal, Pale Dinner, Vino de Pasto, Old Dry, Golden Manzanilla, Oloroso, Amontillado, and other Brands, ranging from Rs. 17 to Rs. 37 per dozen.

SPARKLING WINES.—Hocks, Moselles, and Burgundies, Champagnes from Giesler, Perrier Jouet, and the Company's Agency in the Champagne Districts.

STILL WINES.—Selected from the best vintages by the Company's Coblentz Agency.

BORDEAUX WINES.—Burgundies, Sauternes, Clarets. These Wines have been known for many years past as of superior quality and the best value for their prices imported into India.

SPIRITS.—Rums, Gins, Whiskies, and Brandies. These are well-known importations, and the latter find an increasing sale, the Heart labelled being highly approved of and in great demand.

LIQUEURS, CORDIALS, and BITTERS.—The largest and choicest selection in India.

ALES, STOUTS COOPER AND CIDER, of the best brands.

FOR TOKENS OF GOOD-WILL,

THE FANCY STOCK DEPARTMENT

Affords a large choice of

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

LADIES' COMPANIONS.

WORK BASKETS.

CHURCH SERVICES.
With the new Lectionary.

DESKS & WRITING CASES,
Of a variety of patterns,
In Russia, or Morocco, plain or richly tooled and gilt.

CHATELAINS.

WAIST BAGS AND BELTS.

GLOVE & HANDKERCHIEF BOXES.

IVORY HAIR BRUSHES.

IVORY GLOVE STRETCHERS.

DRESSING BAGS AND CASES,
Very completely and handsomely fitted.

SCENT CASKETS,
In Russia or Morocco, each containing two or three bottles.

SMELLING BOTTLES,
Of twenty different Patterns.

SMOKERS' CHOICE,
Of Pipes, Cigar Cases, and all requisites.

TOILET CASES.
Of Morocco, with fittings of solid Ivory.

WORK BOXES AND WRITING CASES.
Elegantly finished, of Morocco or Russia.

And a magnificent assortment of nic nacs in Ormolu, Oxydized Metal, Algerian Marble and Olive Wood.

THE JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT

Is replete with the newest designs of

BRACELETS,
Worked Gold, or set with Jewels.

BROOCHES,
Worked Gold or Jewelled, with and without Pendants.

EARRINGS,
Plain Gold, or elegantly Worked and Jewelled.

SUITES OF BRACELET, BROOCH, AND EARRINGS,
Worked Gold or Jewelled.

DEMI-SUITES OF BROOCH AND EARRINGS;

LOCKETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
Of the best London manufacture.

LOCKET NECKLETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
Of the best London manufacture, in case complete.

Neck Chains,
for suspension of Lockets.

WATCH CHAINS,
Ladies' Victoria and Gentlemen's Albert.

Charms for the Watch Chain,
various and curious.

PEN AND PENCIL CASES;
Spiral Spring and Telescope.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS,
Half Hoop or Gipsy (Jewelled Guard)
A very beautiful assortment.

GENTLEMEN'S RINGS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled.

BREAST STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled, in sets of three.

COLLAR STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled.

SLEEVE LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled.

SUITES OF STUDS AND LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
In Morocco cases, containing each 1 Collar Stud, 3 Breast Studs, 1 Pair Links.

SCARF PINS,
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled.

SCARF RINGS,
A variety of pretty patterns.

THE ELECTRO-PLATE DEPARTMENT

is richly stocked with

AG DANS AND ASH TRAYS.

BISCUIT BOXES.

BUTTER DISHES. BACON DISHES.

BREAKFAST DISHES. SIDE DISHES.

CANDLESTICKS. CELLARETTES.

CHRISTENING CUPS. CIGAR LAMPS.

CLARET JUGS. CRUET FRAMES.

DESSERT KNIVES & FORKS.
(Complete sets in cases.)

EGG FRAMES. EGG STEAMERS.

EPERGNES. FISH CARVERS.

FISH KNIVES & FORKS.
(Complete sets in cases.)

INKSTANDS. MUFFINEERS.

"OWL" MUFFINEERS.

NAPKIN RINGS,
(Complete sets in cases.)

PICKLE FRAMES. PRIZE CUPS.
SALVERS. TEA INFUSERS.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS,
(Complete sets in cases.)

SARDINE BOXES,
(For the Breakfast and Luncheon Table.)

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.
TOAST RACKS, &c., &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

NOTICES.

DANISH BUTTER,

CHOICEST QUALITY,
Per 1 lb. tin, Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1878.

At the usual low rates.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.)

ENO'S EFFERVESCING FRUIT SALT

HAS ARRIVED.

Per bottle Cash, Re. 1-12-

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS.

CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

A LARGE AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT

on sale at the several establishments of

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS.	SHOT.
CARTRIDGES.	WADDING.
POWDER.	SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES

Of every description

IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.

Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.)

GOOD NEWS FOR CHILDREN,

JUST RECEIVED,

A MAGNIFICENT assortment of PICTURE BOOKS admirably adapted to interest and instruct the young.

Prices from Annas 6 to Rs. 5.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.)

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen..Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COOPER.

SHIPMENTS of this FAVOURITE BEVERAGE from "*Johnson,*" the *original* maker, well known as the leading brand in the London market, are being regularly received.

Quarts per dozen Cash Rs. 5-8.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.,)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHINA TEA.

JUST RECEIVED.

SUPPLIES of Richly Flavoured Oolong CONGOU, guaranteed to be picked from the first growth of the Season 1877-8. Lovers of China Tea will find this parcel a great treat, the quality being far superior to anything hitherto imported into this market, and very rarely procurable in the European markets.

Per 1 lb. packet, Cash Re. 1-12

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HINDUSTANI EXAMINATIONS MADE EASY.

RATE REDUCED.

PROSPECTUS.

MR. GHULAM MUHAMMAD MUNSHI, Author of "Colloquial Dialogues" &c. and Translator of the "Baital Pachisi," &c., purposes starting a weekly periodical under the title of "Urdu Instructor," containing a week's lessons for students of the Hindustani language; *i.e.* six exercises, with translation in Persian and Nagari character, and six petitions in each character, with a vocabulary of difficult words and idioms if any. The first issue will begin in February next.

The author hopes that gentlemen studying the language will avail themselves of the opportunity now offered them. He also begs respectfully to solicit that gentlemen willing to subscribe to this publication will send in their orders immediately.

Subscription Rs. 10 per month in advance.

All orders accompanied by remittances will be promptly acknowledge.

Address: GHULAM MUHAMMAD MUNSHI, Camp, Poona.

NOW READY,

CHARIVARI'S CHRISTMAS ANNUAL,

SECOND ISSUE.

Containing

PRIZE TALE,
PRIZE POEM,
PRIZE CONUNDRUM,

with numerous other TALES, POEMS, CONUNDRUMS and a budget of Puns, Puzzles, &c., and an

ILLUSTRATED CALENDAR,
suitable for the
FESTIVE SEASON.

Beautifully illustrated and bound in a fancy stiff cover specially designed at Home.

Price, Rs. 2-8;
or with Mofussil Postage, Rs. 2-12.

ORDER EARLY.

TO LET.

TO LET, a Commodious UPPER STO
HOUSE in Military Square, Fort.
A Stable in Military Square Lane, Fort.
Apply

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Tr
The Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement

HOTELS.

OOTACAMUND, NILGHIRI HILLS.

A SET OF ROOMS will become AVAILABLE at WOODSIDE HOTEL from the 1st March next, or perhaps an earlier date. It includes a large bedroom, handsome large drawing room, and a smaller bedroom or office.

Terms for 2 persons for 6 months Rs. 500 a month. For an extra person Rs. 100 additional a month.

Apply to Mrs. KILKELLY, Landlady, Woodside Hotel Ootacamund.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.—MANILLA ROPE and ot
CORDAGE.—Apply to
[illegible] & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. Harton & Co., of Calcutta.

MRS. HURST has RE-OPENED her SCHOOL at 78, MEADOW STREET, FORT. She is assisted by a Resident Governess and is able to teach French, Music, Singing and Drawing. For terms apply at the above address.

THIS TO GIVE NOTICE, that the Undersigned will not be responsible for any debts contracted in his name by any person or persons whomsoever, or for goods supplied to order, unless such order be signed and verified by the Aide-de-Camp, Captain C. W. GORE, H. M. 76th Regiment.

A. KNOX GORE,
Major General.

December 10, 1877.

MESSRS M. F. CASH and Co. present their best thanks to their Constituents and the Public in general for the warm support received at their hands for the past years and request continuance of their support. They have on hand Wines, Spirits, Oilman's Stores, Preserved Provisions, &c, &c., and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention here. Prices moderate. Price List can be on had application.

M. F. CASH & Co.,
Merchants, Commission and General Agents, 23, Apollo Street Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR DAWK RE-OPENED.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS with RELAYS of GOOD HORSES from Poona to Mahableshwur can be had at Rs. 35.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE,
Proprietor of Stage Carriages, Main Street.

Poona, October 11, 1877.

THE Undersigned begs to state that he has received a fresh consignment of celebrated HINK'S Patent Duplex K. O. Punkah Protector Hanging and TABLE LAMPS in great variety; they are burnt without smoke and perfectly storm-proof.

The Chimnies are guaranteed not to break from heat.

An early inspection is requested.

BHANJEE VEERJEE,
Shaik Memon Street, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,

METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractor's Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS.

BOMBAY.

NOTICE to Officers of the Army and Members of the Civil Services of India, Merchants, Clubs and the public generally.—Messrs W. M. and Co. are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS on their London Agents or to purchase demand Bank drafts at the very best rates of Exchange *without any commission*

Remittances in full MUST accompany instructions.

Current and *Deposit Accounts* kept. Agency terms may be had on application. London Agents: GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., and RIDGWAY and SONS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

MEASUREMENT OF BALES OF COTTON AND OTHER PRODUCE AT THE VARIOUS BUNDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FEE for Measuring Bales of Cotton, Wool, Hemp, Coir, Piece Goods, or Yarn, will, on and after the 1st of January 1878, be raised from 3 pies to 3½ pies per Bale.

By Order of the Committee,

J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 19th December 1877.

NEW DEPOT OF ALL SORTS OF FANCY GOODS

JUST OPENED FOR THE SEASON ONLY,

Meadow Street, between the Oriental Bank and Soundy & Co., Fort.

DINSHAW DORABJEE has the pleasure to announce the arrival of an extensive assortment of FANCY GOODS, such as Scrap and Photographic Albums, Ladies' and Gentlemen's handsome Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Fans, Silk Umbrellas, Parasols and Sunshades with Fancy and Ivory Handles, Parel Card Cases and Beads, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, Crystal Glass Inkstands, Gents' Canvas and Leather Courier Bags, Mon [illegible] Soap Boxes, Perfumery, &c., &c.

DINSHAW DORABJ
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BO

DEBENTURE LOAN.

THREE LACS of RUPEES are req [illegible] the security of property, situated in the N [illegible] vinces of India, valued at NINE LACS OF RU [illegible] yearly estimated income of ONE LAC.

2. It is proposed to raise the amount by 300 [illegible] 1,000 Rupees each, bearing interest at 10 per cent. [illegible]

3. The property will be vested, by a Deed [illegible] Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., of Ca [illegible] Trustees for the Debenture-holders. The Profits will b [illegible] by the Firm and the sum of 50,000 Rs. yearly deduct [illegible] this sum the interest will be paid upon the 31st of ea [illegible] ber, and the balance devoted to paying off such num [illegible] Debentures as it will yearly cover; those paid being d [illegible] drawing in the usual manner, upon the last day of November in each year, and the numbers drawn, will be paid in full, on the 31st December yearly, thus 20 will be paid off on the 31st December 1878, 22 on the 31st December 1879, and the entire principal and interest be repaid by the 31st December 1887.

4. A statement giving full particulars of the property accompanied by a certificate with reference to the report of the Agent deputed from Calcutta to inspect the same, and a precis of the Titles furnished by Messrs. Sanderson & Co., the Calcutta Solicitors, can be obtained from Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., of Calcutta, who will also receive applications for Debentures.

MERRY XMAS.

For the BEST! CHEAPEST!! and
MOST VARIED!!!
DISPLAY
of XMAS CARDS,
XMAS NOVELTIES,
XMAS BON BONS,
XMAS CRACKERS,
XMAS BAGS,
XMAS BOXES,
SPA GOODS, SACHETS, FANCY GOODS,
HOLLY! IVY!
and
ORNAMENTS FOR XMAS TREES,
JUST ARRIVED,
Visit the
CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,

Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may be had from Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona, and most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery [illegible] attempt at substitution of articles of infer [illegible]

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & [illegible] Labels, Corks, and Capsules of the Bot [illegible]

CROSSE AND BLA [illegible]
PURVEYORS TO [illegible]
SOHO SQUA [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 28TH DEC. 1877.

MARKET closed for holidays.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 22nd December 1877.

Open 1,268¾ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,13,038	0	0
Merchandize	4,70,844	0	0
Telegraph	851	0	0
Total Rs.	5,84,733	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,268¾ Miles ... Total Rs.	6,55,504	6	3
Decrease	70,771	6	3

[illegible]IPPING INTELLIGENCE,

LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

[illegible] ship COLDSTREAM, Walter master, from London to [illegible]ay, put into Cowes on the 30th ulto. with loss of one [illegible]nd another sick.

[illegible]e s.s. SHERBORNE, 1,054 tons, Captain T. Page, ar[illegible] in harbour yesterday from Middlesborough, Nov. 22, [illegible] cargo of State Railway material.

[illegible]e ship ALLUMGHEER, 909 tons, Captain W. Williams, [illegible] sail to-day for Calcutta with a cargo of 20,768 maunds [illegible]lt for Calcutta, and 20,000 rupees for Cannanore, [illegible] four cabin passengers.

The ship WINGED HUNTER, 1,298 tons, Captain H. Max[illegible]l, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Calcutta, [illegible]ov. 22, with a cargo of 16,154 bags rice, 1,314 gunny [illegible]ags cored. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B.I.S.N. Co.'s s.s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain F. G. Hay, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut Bond, one gentleman, five soldiers, and 360 deck passengers.

THE s.s. CLIVE, 809 tons, Captain Prawse, which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Liverpool, brought the following cargo:—200 casks beer, 545 packages piecegoods, 10 bales twist, 20 boxes brandy, 11 boxes wine, 150 boxes soap, 50 cases slates, 1,713 bundles iron, 229 tons coals, 6 packages paint and colour, 15 casks bleaching powder, 50 packages oil, 4 packages paper, 601 bundles iron, 34 casks salamoniac, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs David Sassoon and Co.

THE BRITISH BARQUE CRAIGIELEA has been at sea for 153 days, and has not been heard of since she sailed from Bassein on June 22nd last with a cargo of rice valued at £9,000. She was bound to the Channel for orders. She is known to be a very slow sailer, but the fact that she had not touched at either St Helena or Ascension, when the last advices left has created some anxiety as to her fate. She is an open iron barque of 622 tons register, owned by Mr W. M'Cormic, of London.

THE BARQUE DUNLOE, which sailed from Greenock for Bombay on the 31st of October with a cargo of coal, was towed back to Greenock and berthed in the Victoria Harbour on 21st Nov The Dunloe was 150 miles west of Torry when she encountered a severe hurricane which threw her on her beam ends. For the safety of the ship and crew it was found necessary to cut away the masts, and the lower mizzen mast only being left standing, it was a matter of some difficulty to make the land. The Dunloe is an iron vessel of 574 tons, and belongs to Messrs T. O. Hunter & Co., shipowners, Greenock.

THE S.S. ZEAL, 1,021 tons, Captain R. Court, which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Liverpool, Nov. 24, via the Suez Canal, brought the following cargo:—600 boxes brandy, 102 bales twist, 402 packages steel, 15 bags corks, 100 casks fire clay, 4,891 bundles and 7,661 bars iron, 230 casks beer, 63 cases tinplates, 20 cases varnish, 50 cases soap, 23 packages wine, 50 kegs lead ore, 2 cases copper, 200 packages sulphate of copper, 100 kegs redlead, 829 packages piece goods, 6,020 bundles iron chips, 4 casks glassware, 31 packages colour and paint, 412 packages steel, and 323 kegs nails. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

LOSS OF THE KIN SHAN (STR.) AND TWENTY FOUR HANDS.—The Kin Shan, of Hull, sailed from Cardiff on October 13th, with a cargo of coal and iron for Tangier and Bombay. She has not since been heard of, and there is no doubt she has been lost with all hands. Lloyd's Committee have issued the customary notice asking for information, and in the course of a week or ten days insurance will be paid and account settled. The Kin Shan was an iron screw steamer of 983 tons net, 1527 gross, and 150 nominal horse-power. She was built at Sunderland in 1873, and was worth about £24,000. Her owner is Mr. W. E. Wolf, of Hull. The crew consisted of the captain, three mates, four petty officers, seven able seamen, one ordinary seaman, four engineers, and five firemen.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
27	Winged Hunter	Maxwell	Calcutta, Nov 22
	Akola (s)	Hay	Kurrachee, Dec 24.
28	Saint Mildred	Murray	London, Sept 7.
	Sherborne (s)	Page	Middlesborough, Nov 22.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
28	Rona	Brown	Bassein.

The ship Allumghier, Williams, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Indus, to China.
Steamer Tanjore, to Australia.
Steamer Tunis, to Antwerp.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
24	Tenasserim (s)	......	Rangoon.
	Czarewitch	......	Rangoon.
	Canara (s)	......	Calcutt.
25	Dorunda (s)	......	London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

[illegible]nlia s—5 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 32 cwts wheat, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

India s—201½ cwts myrabollams, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Scotland s—86 cases olibanum, Chattoorbhooz Assoo; 5 bales hides, Rahimtoola Cassum.

Gowalior s—69 cases olibanum, Ruzuballý Allyruza; 5 bundles E teeth, Suriff Durvesh; 8½ cwts E teeth, Dewchund Khoopchund; 2 cases peacock feathers and 58 bags pepper, Nugindass Fuckerbhoy; 202½ cwts galls, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee; 10 bales skins, W Nicol and Co; 115 cases olibanum, Hajee Essa; 260 cwts B horns, Purdhan Valljee; 13 bales skins, Janmahamed Remtoola; 77 cases olibanum, Mahamed Allana.

FOR MARSEILLES.

W H Atkinson s—1,399½ cwts linseed, Knoop and Co.
Assirna s—160 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Sumatra s—261 bales cocoons, P and O Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

[illegible]—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton, [illegible] Brother; 20 half and 1 chest tea and 600 packages [illegible] and O Co,

FOR GENOA.

[illegible]5 cwts gingellyseed, Nusserwanjee Manackjee

FOR VENICE.

[illegible]9 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 50 bales cotton [illegible]others.

FOR ANTWERP.

[illegible]) cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

[illegible]TEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

[illegible]OVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 27th December 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·871
Temperature of the Air	81·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·5
Dew Point	70·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·691
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	4·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	88·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.).	75·0
General Direction of wind	ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, N, NNE, NE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	203.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 27.

Geoghegan, Sub-Lieut, 3rd L Infantry, on leave, from Poona.
Wilson, Surgeon, on duty, from Mhow.
Strahan, Major, R A, on Medical Certificate, from Neemuch.
Band, Lieut, 83rd Regt, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DECEMBER 28.

Reilly, Lieut, Bombay Comt Dept, on leave, from Baroda
Peters, Lieut, 11th Regt, on leave, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 28.

Oliver, Major, 66th Regt, to rejoin, to Sattara.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

For Sale at this Office,
MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.
COLOURED MAP
OF
TURKEY IN EUROPE
WITH BESSARABIA.
Size 20½ by 13½ inch.
PRICE—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6; WITH ROLLERS, Rs. 1-8.

No. II.
MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA.
Size 23½ by 16 inch.
PRICE—To Subscribers to this Journal...Rs. 0 4
To Non-Subscribers ... 1 0
Mounted Cloth ... 8 As. extra.
" " with Rollers 10 "

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. SEXTON, COMMANDANT BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

1. The Brigadier General Commanding the District having notified his wish that the Bombay Volunteers may join in the "Commemoration Parade" of the whole of the Troops in the Garrison ordered to take place on the morning of the 1st January 1878, in the Oval in front of the Secretariat, the Corps will parade accordingly at 5-45 a.m. on the above date, on the ground near the Band Stand. White Clothing with Helmets, Arms, and Accoutrements to be worn. Three rounds of blank ammunition to be issued to each member.

2. The Commandant trusts that the Corps will muster as strong as possible on this occasion, as also on MONDAY MORNING, the 31st instant, at the same hour, when the Brigadier General purposes holding a "Rehearsal Parade" of the Troops on the General Parade Ground. The *Rendezvous* for this parade will be the ground in front of the Gymkhana, and the same dress will be worn. Three rounds of blank cartridge to be issued to each member for this Parade also.

There will be drill at the Town Hall on SATURDAY and MONDAY next, at 5 p.m.

By order,
J. DUNNE, Lieut. and Adjutant.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

NOTICE.

MISS TEMPLE will be happy to receive VISITORS on TUESDAY, the 1st January 1878, and on succeeding Tuesdays, from 4-30 to 6-30 p.m.

JOHN S. FRITH,
A.-D.-C.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AUSTRALIA.

BIRTHS.

ADAMS—November 11th, at Tymering-Villa, South Yarra, Melbourne, the wife of John Adams, Esq., P. W. Dept., of a son.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

LANGLEY—December 22nd, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, Charles Archibald Langley, Solicitor, High Court, son of Archibald Langley, Esq., of Chudleigh, Devonshire, aged 36 years 11 months—deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MARSHALL—December 19th, at Amritsar, the wife of Mr. W. H. Marshall, of a daughter.

PEPPIN—December 12th, at Vellore, the wife of Mr. T. Peppin, Assistant, Rangoon Customs Office, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HARVARD—MALDIN—December 22nd, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. Browlow T. Atlay, M. A., Robert S. Harvard, eldest son of R.A.C. Harvard, of South Kensington, Middlesex, to Isabel Florence Maldin, youngest daughter of the late Richard Maldwin.

PHILLIPS—WALKER—December 20th, at St. Andrew's, Darjeeling, by the Rev. J. R. Baldwin, Chaplain, the Rev. L. F. Phillips, M. A., to Anna, the widow of the late H. W. Walker, Esq. of Kurseong.

DEATH.

BERKELEY—On Xmas Day, at Palaveram, Florence Berkeley, the dearly beloved wife of Major E. S. Berkeley, Madras Staff Corps, aged 24 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1877.

THE publication in England at the present moment of a volume of the Prince Consort's life, containing abundant evidence of the Queen's eager sympathy with her people in their resistance to Russian aggression twenty-four years ago, will be praised as opportune or censured as imprudent according to the varying notions entertained of the part Her Majesty ought to play in the direction of public affairs. The *Daily Telegraph* is naturally jubilant over the revelation made in this book of the sincere and intense patriotic feeling which made the Queen accept with enthusiasm the vigorous foreign policy that alienated her from her German kinsfolk and gave her Napoleon III. as an ally against the Emperor Nicholas; and, in the rapturous excess of its loyalty, the *Telegraph* even suggests that Her Majesty has always been the real Foreign Minister of England, and that in her clear, sagacious, and high-minded State papers may be found the inspired source of all the famous exploits in peace or war that have illustrated her reign. Critics who are not less loyal to the Throne, but have more control over their emotions, will smile at the suggestion that such a Minister as Lord Palmerston was guided by the Court which he led, at first reluctantly, along with him, and will regret more than ever that Her Majesty has no longer by her side the wise Prince who would have counselled her to refrain from giving to the world a book which reckless partisans would be sure to make use of in order to show that the Queen was in favour of another war with Russia. We suspect that this false step has been taken by Her Majesty at the instigation of Lord Beaconsfield, whose genius exercises a singular fascination over her, and who, finding that he could not provoke his tame colleagues to action, and that his majority in the House of Commons were afraid to go beyond the declared wish of the nation to remain neutral in the present strife between Russia and Turkey, may have resolved to attempt the audacious feat of bringing his Sovereign into the field of political controversy and using her influence to bring round the people to his opinion. The intrigue has probably succeeded, for the war spirit in England must have been greatly stimulated by the supposed manifestation of the real wishes of a Queen whose lightest word is held in devout reverence by all Englishmen; but, if distress and disaster follow a declaration of war with Russia, the Conservative party will have reason to regret having thrown into the scale the personal influence of the Queen, and so exposed the Monarchy to storms which would otherwise have wreaked their fury on the Ministry of the day.

That a powerful party in Parliament will still oppose a rupture with Russia is certain; but, if the statement be confirmed that the Russians have given a direct challenge to England by declaring that they mean to march on Constantinople, no efforts on the part of Mr. Gladstone and his friends will avail to hold back the British people. What is said at St. Petersburg is no doubt perfectly true, that the Turks would probably make peace at once if they were not buoyed up with the hope that, when the British Parliament meets, money will be voted for the despatch of an expedition to the Dardanelles. It must also, we think, be admitted that, if Turkey persists in her determination to fight to the last, Russia on her part is justified by all the rules of warfare in refusing to cease hostilities till her troops have occupied the enemy's capital and beaten down the last show of resistance. It is all very well for the English Ministry to say, "You must not go beyond "Adrianople"; but a Ministry which takes this line must evidently be prepared either to coerce the Turks into accepting the Russian terms of peace after Adrianople is taken, or frankly to take up arms as an ally of Turkey in opposing demands she considers unreasonable. Russia seems now to have offered England her choice between these two alternatives, and the excited temper of the English nation makes it probable that the voice of the Parliament will be for war. The momentous character of such a decision cannot be disguised. It is plain that Russia would not have dared to give England this provocation if she did not know that she could securely rely on the friendship, and, if need arose, on the co-operation of Germany. England, on the other hand, must go to war without allies. Lord Derby has distinctly stated that Austrian support cannot be reckoned upon; and the fact that, since this declaration was made, Servia has taken the field against Turkey without moving Austria to utter even a word of remonstrance, shows how firm are the bonds of the Triple Alliance. A French newspaper, indeed, assures England that she will receive the "moral support" of France and Italy; but this must have been said in mockery. No Power should know better than England the worthlessness of moral support; for did not she give it freely to Italy and France, and what did it profit those nations? We should not, however, care so much about the want of allies if it were clear that England had a good cause and a reasonable plan of operations. But it is obvious that England cannot go to war to reconstruct the rotten Turkish Empire. If she did so, and succeeded, in ten years' time she would have all her work to begin over again; and, while it may be to her interest to conciliate the Mussulman population of India, who showed such gratitude to her in 1857 for having saved Turkey in the war of 1854-56, this prize is hardly worth winning at the cost of frequent European wars. Moreover, she has herself declared that Bulgaria should be emancipated from Turkish rule, and all Europe will hold her to her word. Then, as to the occupation of Constantinople, the Turks will certainly refuse to let an English soldier enter the city till a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, has been signed and sealed; so that, in this direction also, English policy will be checked by an ultimatum. The conscience of the English nation is, unfortunately, far too nice for these times. On the one hand, it will not permit the Government to uphold the integrity of the misgoverned Turkish Empire; on the other, it shudders at the iniquitous suggestion that England should frankly give up the cause of Turkey as hopeless and secure her share of the spoil. Thus, the country has been brought into an *impasse* from which there is no way of escape. It does not even appear that the Government have formed any design as to what should be done with Constantinople. Europe would not allow England to keep possession of the Turkish capital; the Turks themselves, when their Empire has been dismembered, will be too weak to hold the much coveted position between the Black and Mediterranean seas with advantage to the rest of the world; and the English have neglected to put forward the claims of the Greeks to such an extension of their kingdom as would give them the sovereignty of the imperial city. The resurrection of the Greek nationality would be an excellent card for England to play against Russia's Panslavic idea; but all that the English Government can say is, "Oh! we will "not intrigue with anybody, but we will not "let Russia take Constantinople"; and the result, we fear, will be that England will go to war in a fit of passion simply as the enemy of Russia, and will thus commit herself to the restoration of the Turkish Empire, which would now be a grave political blunder.

If the British Government be impelled into war now by public indignation in England, its task will be ten times more difficult than if it had taken the part of Turkey six months ago. The chief obstacle to the progress of the Russian arms in Europe appears now to be the extreme severity of the weather, which has detained the reinforcements that should have enabled General Gourko by this time to overcome the Turkish forces defending the heights to the south of Orkhanie and Etropol and to clear the road to Sofia. From the statement that the Plevna prisoners are dying of cold and hunger, and that no relief can be given them, we may infer that the Russians experience the greatest difficulty in bringing up supplies for their own troops. Nevertheless, the columns sent westwards after the fall of Plevna have already effected a junction with the Servians, who have advanced beyond Nisch on the great road from Belgrade to Sofia, and the allied forces will be strong enough to continue this advance through the plain to the south of the Balkans till they turn the Turkish position between Sofia and Orkhanie. It is, therefore, only a question of a week or two when Baker Pasha will be compelled to retreat towards the south-east and join Suleiman Pasha, who has already evacuated Bulgaria and made the best of his way with the active army under his command to Adrianople. It is improbable that the Russians will take this city without very severe fighting; but it will be taken, for, if the Turkish armies could not make head against the invaders while Plevna still held out, how can they hope to do so when the surrender of Osman's army has set free 100 000 men, and in addition, the Servians have taken the field? It must be remembered that the Turks have lost 100,000 prisoners and probably at least as many more men killed or wounded; and their whole warlike strength has never been estimated at more than 500,000 men. It is possible that, after allowance is made for troops scattered about the Empire, the final stand at Adrianople may be made with 150,000 men at the outside, who will be weak in artillery, cavalry, and organisation, and will fight with the energy of despair rather than the hope of victory. England can now put into the field immediately and maintain there a force of 60,000 picked troops, and this reinforcement would suffice, no doubt, with the remnants of the Turkish armies, to cover Constantinople even after the taking of Adrianople. But this is the utmost it could accomplish. There would be no other English force available for an expedition to Trebizonde or Batoum, and the Russians, who have succeeded in dragging their artillery over mountains covered with snow up to Erzeroum, and will soon take that city, will be able to pursue their career of conquest in Asia unopposed. It would take some months to fit out an Indian expedition and land it at Bagdad; and such an expedition could not hope to turn the Russians out of Armenia. It would rather be obliged to stand on the defensive against an alliance of Persia and Russia. Of course, we all believe that in the long run England is strong enough to beat the rest of the world in arms; but it will evidently take her a long time to do it.

WE greatly regret to announce the death yesterday evening of Mr. O'Leary, at the house of Dr. Hojel, Malabar Hill, to which he had been moved a few weeks ago in order that he might have the benefit of the doctor's constant care. The funeral takes place at Sewree this morning, at 7-30. Mr. O'Leary is a loss to Bombay. He was a man of clear judgment, great industry, and singularly independent character, and would have done credit to the Bench of the High Court.

WE learn by telegraph that H. E. the Viceroy received at Government House yesterday private visits from the Maharaja of Bhurtpore, the Raja of Nahun, and the Maharaja of Benares. His Excellency returned their visits late in the afternoon.

ON the afternoon of New Year's day, the Viceroy will unveil the statue of the Queen at the Calcutta Museum. Before the ceremony, His Excellency will receive an address from the Maharajah of Burdwan, and afterwards he will make a speech himself.

AN observatory is sanctioned for Diamond Island, connecting it with the nearest point of the main land to the Andaman Islands. The object in view is to get early warning of cyclones visiting the Bay of Bengal.

MAJOR SANDERSON, the Cantonment Magistrate at Allahabad, is appointed Deputy Judge Advocate General at Meerut.

A MAHOMEDAN gentleman of Lucknow writes to the local paper as follows:—"The fall of Plevna has created much consternation and agitation among the Mahomedans in India. There is not a single individual professing that faith who does not feel aggrieved by the evil fate attending the Turks and their Sultan. A notice, it is said, is being circulated among the well-to-do of the Mahomedan community in the large and important towns of India, to the effect that a fit place be appointed somewhere near Bombay, where all the influential members may be able to muster and discuss the matter in connection with any assistance that can be given to the Turks. Also, if possible, that a body of strong and stout Pathans, capable of fighting, be chosen and sent to Constantinople by steam, the expenses of whom shall be defrayed by means of subscriptions."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*—We would draw attention to the following remark in our correspondent's letter from the frontier:—"The armed reconnoitring party of the 13th instant never came off, as a message had been sent in that it would lead to a row." People unacquainted with the procedure now adopted on frontier expeditions, might perhaps imagine that a "row" was the very thing devoutly to be wished. The whole difficulty in the operations of war with these hill tribes is universally attributed to the inability of our troops to catch up their enemy and to bring him to action. But here we find a reconnoisance actually counter-ordered, because to carry it out would bring about a collision with our opponents! Can this sort of half-hearted method of dealing with savages, who only understand hard hitting, by any possibility either increase their fear of us or induce their respect? We have no hesitation in saying that the effect produced is simply to induce their belief that we are afraid to fight them, and as our correspondent says more pointedly than elegantly, "The Jowakis are getting their tails up." Very naturally. We commend to our frontier politicals' notice, Napoleon's pithy remark, that one cannot make an omelette without breaking eggs, and we would suggest to the frontier Generals that a fine force, well armed and sent into an enemy's country to enforce terms, might on the next occasion try a change of tactics and face the consequences of a "row" instead of avoiding it.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Commander-in-Chief of India has lately visited Gwalior for the purpose of presenting Maharaja Sindia with the commission of General in the British Army. A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* supplies the following particulars: "The Commander-in-Chief and staff arrived at Morar on the 11th instant in the evening. The usual salute of guns was fired from the Maharaja's battery in honour of His Excellency's visit to the province. On the next day a levée was held in the magnificent saloon of the Jayendra Bhoowun Palace; almost all the Sirdars of every rank and officials of the state were present on the occasion, splendidly dressed. In the evening of the 12th, His Highness, accompanied by his Prime Minister, proceeded as far as the Morar Durwaja to receive the Chief. Stopping there and exchanging reciprocal salutations and welcomings, the Maharaja seated His Excellency in a splendid carriage on his right and drove to the palace amidst the booming of guns. The Maharaja led the new visitor to the Hall. The concert commenced as soon as the chiefs took their seats. At the conclusion, the Commander-in-Chief presented the Maharaja with a commission whereby the honorary title of General of the British Army was conferred on H. H. Sindia, accompanied by an eloquent speech, the same being afterwards interpreted by an officer attending His Excellency to the Maharaja. The purport of it was, that the commission was bestowed on but a few of the worthies even in England, and that it was conferred by Her Imperial Majesty in recognition of H. H.'s valuable services and unflinching loyalty evinced on various occasions to the Sovereign. In reply, His Highness cordially and warmly thanked His Excellency in Urdu for the grace and favour with which Her Imperial Majesty was pleased to confer this title on him. This being ended, presents were then shown, and *uttar* and *pân* were distributed. His Excellency and staff were next ushered into another hall, brilliantly illumined, and there they were diverted with a show of fireworks purposely designed for the occasion. His Excellency and party soon after left with the same honours as were observed at their entrance. On the 13th a grand Review, under the command of the Maharaja himself, took place. The well-known active and intelligent General Bapposaheb Awar, the founder of a reformed system in the Sindia's Army and a coadjutor to His Highness in all military transactions, rode with His Highness. This General has won the high opinion of many a Generals of the British Army in India. Before the conclusion of the review, His Excellency was pleased to express to His Highness the satisfaction he felt at the general neat appearance and discipline of the army both at the review and manœuvres."

ON Wednesday week a ball was given by the residents of Bangalore to Major General and Mrs. Bruce on their leaving the station. The local *Spectator* says that "about two hundred were present, and the entertainment was a great success—in fact, Bangaloreans have been for so long crushed down with care, that any effort at re-action is eagerly grasped at. The health of the guests of the evening was proposed by General Elmhirst, who said that 'he hoped they would again see Major General Bruce, as he had every chance of attaining the object of his wishes, the command of Mysore. For his own part, he expected that General Bruce would reach the proud position of Commander-in-Chief in India—and who would be better fitted for the position than one who knew every station in Bengal? General and Mrs. Bruce had been conspicuous for a royal hospitality, and not only would old companions in arms be filled with regret at the separation, but many a bright eye would be dimmed at General Bruce's departure.' (Laughter.) General Bruce in reply said that five years ago he and Mrs. Bruce came here from Bengal. They had felt for but a very short time the isolation natural to strangers; they had been perhaps afflicted with that modesty which is characteristic of Bengal officers who come to Mysore. The gallant General, in conclusion, on behalf of Mrs. Bruce and himself, warmly thanked all his friends in Bangalore for their unvarying kindness."

THE *Penang Gazette* has the following paragraph respecting the resignation of Captain Speedy:—"Captain Speedy, after having been bullied and badgered about by our Government, has at last done what we suspected the Colonial Office have long been endeavouring to force him to do, namely, to resign. This he has done, and he vacates the office of Assistant Resident at Kota Stia on the 1st January. Captain Speedy, we believe, purposes visiting Abyssinia again and spending some time there previous to going home."

THE bill of costs against the Wellington stewards, who were forced into court before the decision of the Calcutta Turf Club in the "Proposition" case, has been received. It amounts to the large sum of Rs. 4,424-4 0, which falls upon the stewards personally.

WE learn from last Saturday's issue of the *Indo-European Correspondence*, that the Roman Catholic missionaries in Eastern Bengal have suffered a heavy loss in the destruction by fire, on the 15th instant, of the Presbytery and Orphanage at Chittagong. The priests of this Mission are Englishmen from the Benedictine monastery at Ramsgate (Kent); they have only recently arrived in India, and this sad accident at the very onset of their career in this country is somewhat disheartening. The fire first broke out at mid-day in a village adjoining the Mission premises, and though every effort was made to prevent the fire spreading, the buildings were in ruins in a couple of hours.

CHOLERA has been very bad at Vizagapatam lately. Mr. Seton (lately arrived), Range Officer of the Golconda Range, lost first of all his wife, then two of his three children, and finally fell himself a victim. Mr. Willock had a severe attack at Vizianagram, and was in great danger for two days, but recovered. In the District Jail there were thirty-nine deaths out of less than sixty cases, and the deaths reported in the district in the first three weeks of November exceed those of any weeks in the past eighteen months, being 914 against 904 in the same period of March last. The deaths reported since June 1876 have exceeded 7,000. The disease has shown itself in every taluq and in every part of every taluq.

MIDHAT PASHA has addressed a letter, published in the *Neue Freie Presse*, to a Turkish statesman, in which he criticises in most severe terms both the government of Turkey and the existing Ottoman *regime*. He praises the patriotic conduct of his fellow-countrymen. The ex-Grand Vizier blames the Porte for rejecting the Protocol, which, he says, the Powers would willingly have modified and made acceptable for the Porte. Midhat deplores that war should have broken out, but under present circumstances he considers that it should be continued; and is of opinion that a separate peace between Russia and Turkey would be the greatest misfortune that could befall the latter. He ends by addressing himself in that sense both to the government and people of Turkey.

The following translation gives the principal points of an article which appeared in a late number of the *Sovremenoi Isvesti*, a journal published at Moscow. "It is necessary," says the writer, "for Russia to possess the Turkish fleet; and the Black Sea must be exclusively hers. Turkey can only be allowed to remain there as a guest. She cannot have the right to keep a fleet in a sea which must be ours, nor the power of sending a fleet into that sea. The Porte must give up the right of possessing fortresses at Varna and Sinope, as well as along the whole coast of the Black Sea. If the Black Sea must be Russian, the Straits also must be Russian. The country abutting upon the Straits will be ours—perhaps not permanently occupied—and Turkey possibly may be allowed to hold it, but no war vessels must approach this territory. How can these objects be attained? To effect them, Russia should also possess garrisons and fortresses on the coast, and anchorage for ships of war in the Bosphorus, or the right of occupying the capital when any armed vessel approaches the Dardanelles, as well as of prohibiting the entrance of any foreign (armed) vessel into the Bosphorus. We must have the right of sending our ships of war into the Mediterranean. This is the necessary sequel to our possession of the Black Sea. If we do not possess this right, the Black Sea will not be wholly ours." As to Mesopotamia, the same journal remarks that as long as that key of the Old World is not in strong hands, England will always find an excuse to seize it. If Mesopotamia be divided between Turkey, Russia, and Persia, so that Turkey shall be isolated from the Persian Gulf, it will be a second loss of the United States of America to England. The possession of Mesopotamia by Russia will kill the worm England which destroys the communications Russia could possess in the East.

TELEGRAPHIC apparatus, combining electric telegraph and the telephone, is being constructed at Berlin for the Russian Army.

A COMPANY for the construction of German canals is forming in London. The company which, it is said, has reason to believe that it may count upon the favour of the Berlin Government, has certainly a wide and promising field before it. The first canal to be undertaken is to connect Berlin and Hamburg.

THE Antonelli will case came before the Civil Tribunal at Rome on Dec. 6. Tajani, for the plaintiff Countess Lambertini, the alleged natural daughter of Cardinal Antonelli, claimed the whole or part of the Cardinal's estate. He contended that paternity could be established by verbal evidence, independently of deeds or documents, that old Papal legislation should be applied to establish paternity, and the present Italian law to determine succession. He engaged in extreme circumstances to produce the real mother. Bacchettoni and Mari, for the defendants, Counts Antonelli, answered that no child has a right to renounce legitimacy or illegitimacy from interested motives, and that verbal evidence is not admissible in opposition to irrefragable acts and documents. The paternity of illegitimate children was not easily proved in contradiction to the baptismal act and the fact of a long life in the house of reputed legitimate parents. It was impossible to prove paternity where the alleged mother was not apparent and is a mere myth. The Court reserved judgment, but victory is assured to the defendants unless the plaintiff can produce her mother.

A SHORT article by Dr. Max Boehr in the Berlin *Klinischr Wochenschrift*, No. 48 (1877), gives some account of the *post mortem* held on the 14th Nov. on Pongo, the gorilla that belonged to the Berlin Aquarium, and was for a while shown in London at the Westminster Aquarium. On his return from England he seemed in excellent health, but after some slight attacks of diarrhœa he suddenly died at 5 o'clock on the morning of November 13. Dr. Boehr mentions that he was brought a year and a half ago to Europe by Dr. Falkenstein from Chinchoxo in Western Africa, and was handed over by the council of the Society for the Exploration of Equatorial Africa to the Berlin Aquarium for the sum of 20,000 marks (£1,000). There was, we believe, also an understanding that if he died the body should be sold to the Berlin Anatomical Museum. The *post mortem* was conducted by Professors Virchow and Hartman. Before it was commenced many measurements were taken, and plaster casts were made of the head, bust, and the four extremities. As there are plenty of stuffed skins and of skulls of gorillas in Germany, the result of Gussfeld and Lenz's expeditions, it was thought that little would be learnt from the skin and skull of this specimen, and their preservation should be of secondary importance. The brain, however, was carefully preserved in fluid for future more minute examination, and all the other organs were as far as possible preserved. The immediate object of the examination was to find the cause of death. Contrary to expectation, the lungs were found in excellent condition, for it was expected the climate would have affected them. There was nothing the matter with the liver, and the only organs found out of order were the intestines. It was evident that Pongo died of nothing but diarrhœa. The condition of the intestines themselves testified to this in addition to the fact of his having suffered from it. A bent pin and a glove button were found in the cœcum, but it does not appear they had accelerated death. Dr. Boehr points out the interest of the proof that, as the lungs were not affected, gorillas can stand the European atmosphere.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Herods of the Town Hall have again apparently perpetrated a dreadful massacre of the innocents. Of nearly 1,100 candidates at the recent matriculation examination, but 217 are reported to have succeeded in passing, whilst between 800 and 900 ingenuous, and probably for the most part illiterate, youths have fallen victims to the relentless severity of the examiners. The rejected candidates and their disappointed teachers would seem to have been so stunned temporarily by the violence of the blow, that they have not yet commenced to inveigh against the examiners and to agitate for a remodelling of the system of examination. But it would be premature to conclude that, because no letters or communications have yet appeared on the subject, none will appear, and that you will not be asked to find space in your columns for the lamentations of the plucked and the remonstrances of the school-masters; they will yet come; and this is probably merely the lull before the storm. We shall then hear repeated the customary complaints regarding "fluctuation of severity," varying standards, questions of exceptional difficulty, and changes of examiners. The failure of close upon 80 per cent. of the candidates will be attributed to a multitude of causes, but it is tolerably safe to prophesy that no indignant or mournful critic of those wretched vessels of wrath, the examiners, will assign as even one of the causes of the want of success of so immense a proportion of the candidates the insufficiency of their knowledge and preparation. The fault will be held to lie anywhere except in the candidates themselves, and yet it is not altogether unlikely that the persons really to blame for the miserable results of the examination are the candidates who presented themselves, knowing but little of any subject and that little badly, and the school-masters who gave such candidates the certificates enabling them to be examined.

In the majority of instances, the masters must have given their assent to the applications of candidates who, unless they themselves were blind leaders of the blind and unfit to be the teachers of others, they must have known possessed no chance of passing. It may be presumed that the University, in requiring these certificates, intended that a schoolmaster before granting his assent to an application to be examined should satisfy himself that his pupil had some reasonable prospect of success. The best practical comment, however, on the value of these certificates is the fact that on an average three out of every five candidates failed to score the requisite minimum number of marks in the English papers. The certificates now furnished are clearly useless and a mere mockery. Apparently under the present system, with but few exceptions, a master gives, as a matter of course, his assent to the application of every raw, ignorant youth, who, on the strength of being able to say "good morning, sir," and to read a few words of English, imagines himself to be an advanced English scholar and capable of confounding all the knavish tricks of the examiners. But if the assent of the teacher is to be nothing more than a mere form, to be granted simply because the pupil has an undue confidence in his own attainments and has ten rupees which he can throw away, it would seem advisable to dispense with it altogether. Either it should not be required, or, if required, it should imply that the person giving it has practically convinced himself that the candidate possesses a satisfactory knowledge of the various subjects in which he has to be examined. If the latter object is to be sought, the wording of the certificate may need alteration, but this is not a difficult matter or beyond the collective wisdom of the syndicate and the registrar. It may be a privilege of the subject to send up candidates to be plucked, but it is a privilege which, in the interests of the University, the examiners, and the candidates themselves, should be confined within reasonable bounds. At present it would seem to be abused.

"The figures for the University Matriculation" (to use the expression of the Director of Public Instruction) just concluded, are not yet published as far as I am aware, but those for the matriculation examination in 1876 are contained in Mr. Chatfield's last Report. From them it would appear that, of the 1,154 candidates in that year, about two-fifths were pupils from Government or native State Institutions, a somewhat smaller proportion came from aided or private Institutions, and the remainder, or rather more than one-fifth, were youths who had sat at the feet of private tutors. A study of the results is not uninteresting. It shows that whilst 26 per cent. of the Government and native State school candidates passed, and 17 per cent. of the candidates from aided or private institutions were successful, only 3½ per cent. of the unfortunates who put their trust in private tutors managed to satisfy the examiners. It is of course discreditable alike to the masters and to the pupils that three out of every four boys from Government schools and five out of every six boys from private institutions should have failed to pass what is not after all a very severe examination; but the point which seems to me especially deserving of notice is, that out of 239 candidates educated—if such a term can rightly be applied to them—by private tutors, only 8 came through the ordeal successfully. The Indian grinder has clearly his reputation yet to come. His past annals would appear to be somewhat inglorious, and the money spent on him by parents and guardians cannot be regarded as being as a rule a profitable investment. In the majority doubtless of instances, the person dignified by the appellation of private tutor is some Brahmin or Parsee who, knowing little himself, and either having failed in the occupation to which he first took or being too indolent to apply himself vigorously to any profession, thinks that if he can do nothing else he is at all events fit to teach others, and, by underselling the Government schools and the missionary and other scholastic institutions, manages to obtain a few luckless pupils. Such a man would refuse a certificate to none of his pupils: he would give one to an infant in arms. And yet apparently the University is bound to accept, and does accept, the certificates of persons of this stamp, the inevitable consequence being that not one in twenty-five of the candidates who present themselves with the assent of these eminent instructors succeeds in scraping through the examination. The results of the Matriculation Examination just finished are slightly more favourable than those shown in 1876, 26 per cent. of the candidates examined having passed as against 18 per cent. in 1876, but, notwithstanding this small improvement, they must be regarded as unsatisfactory. Unsatisfactory, too, they will remain until some change is made in the existing system under which virtually any one who chooses is permitted to present himself at the examination. It is all very well to revile the examiners and to lay the blame at their doors, but it is not they who are really in fault. A certain standard must be maintained; the present standard, if it errs in anything, errs in being too low, especially in English. If the great majority of the candidates do not come up to the standard, they must be rejected, but the examiners can hardly justly be deemed liable to censure because the examinees are unfit to pass.

The adoption of two measures appears to me to be called for, unless we are to reconcile ourselves to seeing three-fourths of the candidates for matriculation plucked annually. First, in place of the vague certificate now furnished, giving the assent of the master or teacher to the candidate's application, a far more precise and stringent certificate should be required declaring that the person granting his assent has satisfied himself of the fitness of the candidate to present himself for the examination; and, secondly, some restriction should be placed upon the number and class of persons whose certificates can be accepted. Certificates granted by any petty private schoolmaster or tutor should not necessarily be accepted as sufficient. In fact it is, in my opinion, to be desired that the University should refuse to accept any certificates save those given by head masters of certain specified schools, Government and private. It may be urged that this would bear hardly upon the masters of many small schools, and upon the so-termed private tutors. Be it so. The results of the recent matriculation examinations have shown that as teachers they are for the most part incompetent, and that they recklessly give their assent to the applications of candidates who, as they must know, unless they are as ignorant as their own pupils, have not the remotest chance of success in the examination. To deprive such persons of the privilege of granting certificates is to benefit the cause of education. It may rob them of their occupation, but so much the better if they are unfitted for it. The interests of the schoolboys have to be consulted as well as those of the schoolmasters, and any measure which would have the effect of causing boys to be sent for their education to high class institutions instead of to petty little schools and inefficient cheap crammers ought, it appears to me, to meet with cordial support on the part of the University.

I had intended to have offered a few remarks on the examination for the degree of B. A., but this letter has attained to such dimensions that I must reserve them for a future communication, should you think fit to insert this in your columns.—I am, &c.

A FELLOW.

Dec. 27.

PRIVATE ARBITRATION COURTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your surmise in your note to my letter inserted in to-day's *Bombay Gazette* is correct. By mistake I had *inverted* the items of revenue and expenditure of court fees for the city of Bombay in 1873. It should be thus:—

Court Fee Revenue	Rs. 264 473
Cost of Courts	" 476,554
Loss	Rs. 212,081

W. M. COGHLAN.

The Court House, Tanna, Dec. 27.

LOTTERIES BY PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent X. has done a public service by drawing attention to these lotteries, and I only ask for a corner of your paper to expose the terms of the Lanowlee lottery advertised in your paper to-day. The promoter apparently wants to get rid of his property at a price which he cannot obtain in the market, and he values his three houses at Rs. 41,000 and offers in addition Rs. 8,000 in cash prizes; but then he requires the public to subscribe Rs. 62,000, and gives no information as to what is to become of the balance of Rs. 13,000.

Will the promoter inform the public how many tickets have been taken and where the money is deposited which he has received, and will the Government of Bombay insist upon his fixing a day for the drawing or returning the money to the subscribers?

Dec. 27.

A. B. C.

BOMBAY.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, Paul Homej was convicted of having in his possession wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 12 without being able to give a satisfactory explanation in respect of it, and was fined Rs. 30.

DEATH FROM BEING KNOCKED DOWN.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital touching the death of an old Hindoo, name unknown, who was accidentally knocked down by a carriage and died in consequence of the shock received. Verdict accordingly.

A WARNING TO RECKLESS DRIVERS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Noormahomed Abba, a buggy-driver, was charged before the Hon'ble Mr. Dosabhoy with driving his carriage in a rash and negligent manner and thereby causing injury to Shriputty Babajee. Prisoner was fined Rs. 15 for the offence.

ACCIDENT ON THE RAILWAY.—Gungaram Ramjee, a laborer in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, was accidentally crushed yesterday between two engine buffers, and died in consequence of the injuries. A Coroner's inquest was held at Byculla, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.—Henry Walse, a European, was placed yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee at the Fort Police Court on a charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Francis de Souza. As the complainant is under treatment at the hospital, the case was adjourned until the 4th proximo, the prisoner being bailed in his own recognizances of Rs. 200.

DISOBEDIENCE OF LAWFUL COMMANDS.—Captain Anderson, master of the P. and O steam ship Sumatra, yesterday prosecuted Thomas Breeze, an articled seaman, for wilful disobedience of lawful commands on board that steamer. Mr. Nana Morojee, the trying magistrate, sentenced defendant to a week's imprisonment, on the expiration of which he is to be sent on board.

CHEATING.—Jeevunram Hurrichund, a jeweller, applied yesterday to Mr. Nana Morojee at the Fort Police Court for a warrant against one Nagajee Limbajee, a Marwaree, for cheating in respect of 16 lbs. and 2½ tolas of coral, of the aggregate value of Rs. 384. A warrant was issued for the seizure of the property and for the arrest of the prisoner, who is supposed to have absconded to Dhoolia.—A warrant was also issued against Gunputrao Nanajee, at the instance of Narayan Wishwanath, on a similar charge in respect of Rs. 150.

PANTOMIME AT THE ELPHINSTONE THEATRE.—We must congratulate the members of the Elphinstone Club on the success which attended their performance of Saturday last, when the Christmas Pantomime was produced for the first time this season. The scenery and dresses, as well as the mechanical contrivances, were most creditably got up. The best portion of the piece was the charming burlesque of the "Indur Sabha," which provoked much laughter. The impersonations of Goolfan, Lal Dev, the sepoy, the little boy, and of many others were really fine bits of acting. This piece will be repeated this evening.

FREIGHTS.—Although there are about 34 disengaged vessels in the port of Singapore, their Captains refuse to accept the low rates of freight current for London and Liverpool, and prefer to wait the advent of better times, which seem slow of arrival. The last fixture for London was the Jos Vinicombe, freighted at £1 2s. 6d. for dead weight and £1 15s. for light cargo. A similar slackness in the shipping trade is reported from Japan and China.

DIVINE SERVICE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week:—Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; No 2, Dean Lane, Fort; and Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Monday, 7-30 p. m., Thursday, 7-30 p.m. All persons are cordially invited.

THE CALCUTTA RACES, 1877.

SECOND DAY, 24TH DECEMBER 1877.

Alipore Plate.—Hurdle Race.

Mr. John's	b eng g Gameboy	1
Lord Beresford's	b w g Oliver Twist	2
Mr. Weeke's	bk w g Asmodeous	3

Yanathon and Hurricane fell. Gameboy made his own running and led throughout.

Abdool Gunny Meahs Plate mile.

K. A. O.'s	Marquis	1
Mr. Herbert's	King Arthur	2
M. M. Dos's	Anarchy	3

Magnificent race.

Viceroy's Cup.

Kingcraft	11	stone	1
Orlando	8 11	lbs	2
Louise Victoria	8 7		3
Pegasus	8 11		4

Kingcraft led all the way and romped in.

Stand Plate.—¾ mile.

Dolly Varden	8st. 10 lbs.	1
Nimblefoot	7st. 10lbs.	2
Thisbe	8st. 11lbs.	3

Nimblefoot got a long start of everything, but the English mare caught him and beat him the straight.

Turnbull Cup.—¾ mile.

b cb	Spider	11st.	1
g a h	Gazelle	8st. 11lbs.	2
ch a h	The Count	9st. 7lbs.	3

Won easily by the countrybred who galloped over the Arabs.

A BANGALORE paper publishes the advertisement below, in which a young gentleman is anxious to find a partner for life. "We have made arrangements," says the editor, "to have the many letters that will be sent to us brought from the Post Office. A cart will be in readiness every morning to bring away the load of epistles that may be expected. We wish the young gentleman joy in having to read them all." NOTICE: A prepossessing young man in the highlands of Mysore who is bemoaning his lonely lot, wishes to meet with a lovely accomplished young girl, with a view to matrimony. She must be young, affectionate, and good tempered. He is the owner of several valuable estates, from which he is drawing a large income. Although it is not absolutely necessary that she should be an heiress, yet it is somewhat desirable that she should possess a small dowry. No widow over twenty-five need apply. Address care Editor.—A. S. C. M.

LAW REGARDING PROPERTY OF DECEASED PARSIS.

MR. G. M. MACPHERSON, district Judge of Surat, has forwarded the following important communication to Khan Bahadoor Davar Rustomjee Khurshedjee Modi, President of the Parsi Punchayet of Surat, for the information and guidance of the Parsis of that district. The Davar has, in pursuance of that letter, issued a notice in English and Guzerati. We understand that he is now engaged in preparing a petition on behalf of the Mofussil Parsis to be forwarded to Government, praying that the inconveniences of the present law may be remedied:—

From G. M. Macpherson, Esquire, Acting District Judge, Surat.

To Khan Bahadur, Davar Rastamji Khurshedji Modi, President of the Parsi Panchayet, Surat.

Surat, 26th November 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to request that you will, if possible, make known among the Parsis, living in this District the provisions of the law as to the property of deceased Parsis. When a Parsi dies leaving any property in this District, I am required by Section 64 of Act 2 of 1874 to report that circumstance with details given in the Section to the Administrator General. That Section also makes it imperative on me to take the property of the deceased into my charge or to appoint an officer to take and keep possession of it till it can be made over to some one entitled to receive it, as shown in the Section, a copy of which is appended to this. Hitherto I have appointed near relations of the deceased to take and keep possession of the property, making them for the time officers of the Court. This was done to prevent the inconvenience which would result from a stranger's taking possession of the deceased's property. But I regret to find that in few cases have applications been made for probate or for letters of administration, and it will be impossible for the Administrator General longer to stay his hand. Also, I cannot continue to appoint people to take possession and retain it for me when they resist the law and abstain from doing that which they are bound to do, and treat the property as if no further steps as to it had to be taken. It will therefore be my painful duty to enforce the law and not to allow relations of the deceased to retain property when they do not act as the law provides; and I shall have to appoint others to take possession. Any inconvenience occasioned by this will be due solely to the conduct of the parties themselves; but I cannot conceal from myself the fact that there will be inconvenience to them. I shall therefore be obliged if you will help the Parsis in this District by informing them of the law, so that they may as soon as possible after the death of relations take the proper steps to enable them to legally have possession of the deceased's property, instead of forcing me to do that which the law requires but which will cause them inconvenience and also expense.

The following is the notice referred to above, issued by Khan Bahadoor Davar.

NOTICE TO ALL ZOROASTRIANS.

G. M. Macpherson, Esquire, Acting District Judge of Surat, has written a letter for the information of our community, copy of which is printed below in order that every one may become acquainted with its contents. His object is most benevolent and considerate. He cannot allow the law to be violated or disregarded; but he would wish, with the co-operation of our community, to mitigate its severity as far as possible. I contemplate with grief the difficulties in which our community is likely to be involved. But so long as no petitions have been sent from the entire Parsi community to the proper authorities, representing the great inconveniences and manifold difficulties of the law which has been made applicable to us, and so long as that law stands unaltered as at present, it appears to me, and it is my sincere advice to every Parsi gentleman, that our best course, and also our duty, is to act according to the provisions of the law in a loyal and becoming spirit, so that the evil pointed out in Mr. Macpherson's letter may, so far as may be possible, be reduced to small proportions.

DAVAR R. KHURSHEDJI MODI.

Surat, Dec. 6th 1877.

ARRIVAL OF MAJOR SANDEMAN IN KURRACHEE.

MAJOR Sandeman, and his escort, composed of two hundred of the Jacob's Horse, and accompanied by the Jam of Lus Beyla, his son, and seven of the principal Sirdars of Beloochistan, with a large retinue of followers, arrived here early last Saturday morning. They had halted on Friday night at the Hubb. Major Sandeman was met close to Kurrachee by Major General Howard Vyse, Commanding the Sind Division; Colonel Renney, Commanding Royal Artillery; Mr. Alexander, the Assistant Superintendent of Kurrachee Police, Mr. Ingle, the Civil Official in charge of Kurrachee, and the inspector of Town Police, Mr. Bazonjee Nowrosjee. Three or four ladies on horseback were observed among those who had assembled to welcome Major Sandeman to Kurrachee. The crowds that had gathered to greet the Jam would baffle description; it may not be generally known that large numbers of his subjects are located in Kurrachee, employed in various ways, and they were resolved to get up a demonstration of some sort; the only way they could do so was to give vent to their exuberance of feeling in shouts, proclaiming the advent of their ruler! The police had enough to do to clear the road for the cavalcade to pass. A salute, due to Major Sandeman's political rank, was fired in the afternoon. Major Sandeman will leave for Bombay on Friday, *en route* for Europe, where he will sojourn for a few months. This highly distinguished political officer's services in Beloochistan have been most valuable; with a tact and an ingenuity very few possess he has succeeded, in an eminently satisfactory manner, in restoring peace and order to a country which was a stranger to both for years; and the greatest feat he has accomplished, has been the reconciliation of the Sirdars to the Khan of Khelat, towards whom they were on terms of deadly enmity for a long period of time. Major Sandeman has won the confidence and the esteem of the Beloochees, who, almost to a man, hold him in the highest respect. He is looked upon as the saviour of their country, and the estimate set on him may well be judged of by the principal Sirdars of the country voluntarily escorting him to Kurrachee. In fact, the relations now between the British Government and the Khelat Court are on the most satisfactory footing, and so long as Major Sandeman is at the helm of affairs in Beloo[illegible] count on those relations being maintained intact.—*Sind Advocate.*

SUPERANNUATION PENSION OF UNCOVENANTED OFFICERS.

DESPATCH.

INDIA OFFICE, London, 25th Oct. 1877.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—I have considered in Council your Financial letter, dated the 13th August 1877, recommending that Uncovenanted officers may be allowed to retire on a superannuation pension at the age of 55 years without producing medical evidence of inefficiency.

2. You point out that, under existing rules, an Uncovenanted officer who has attained the age of 55 years is only eligible for privilege leave, and for any special leave to which he may be entitled, and you consider it inequitable that an officer should be deprived of the privilege of furlough because he has attained to a certain age, and yet not allowed to retire without a certificate of inefficiency, which he may not be able to procure.

3. Your proposition is approved, on the understanding that a superannuation pension will only be granted to an officer who would be entitled to a pension of like amount if he had retired on medical certificate.

WORKING OF THE LOCK HOSPITALS.

EXTRACT from the proceedings of the Government of India under date Fort William, the 22nd December.

RESOLUTION.

From the reports submitted it appears that the working of the Lock Hospitals has, upon the whole, been productive of good, both in diminishing the prevalence and mitigating the severity of venereal disease among registered prostitutes and the European soldiery, and that the amount of good thus effected is sufficient to warrant the maintenance system with such improvements as may be found practicable.

2. The circumstances which have chiefly interfered with the successful working of the rules for the prevention of venereal disease, and have rendered the results incomplete and unsatisfactory, appear to have been the difficulty of suppressing clandestine prostitution and the low state of morality prevailing among women in European regiments.

3. With regard to the removal of the former of these difficulties—the difficulty of checking clandestine prostitution—local circumstances, as many of the reports show, make this more easy in some places than in others, but much doubtless depends upon regimental arrangements, as is proved by the marked difference exhibited in some cases by various bodies of men at the same station. The prevalence of disease indeed may be said to depend more upon regimental control than on the working of Lock Hospitals, and while the latter may doubtless be made more effective than at present is the case, the Government of India are persuaded that much must depend on the improved efficiency of the former. In one case which has been brought under the notice of the Governor General in Council it was conclusively shown that the prejudices entertained by the Commanding Officer of a regiment against the system nullified all protective measures or rather virtually caused their abandonment.

4. As regards the protection of the general population, a great deal more can be effected under the Contagious Diseases Act (XIV. of 1868) than is or can be done under the Cantonment rules which are restricted to limited areas. In Cantonments no law can be made to apply to European married women in order to prevent the mischief caused by them. But as regards the Contagious Diseases Act there seems every reason to believe that if, in co-operation with the Military authorities, measures are taken to bring a wider range of the population under the precautionary measures prescribed therein, and if these measures are organized in such a way as to avoid oppression, and without involving inordinate expenditure, much good may be expected to result, although at the same time it would seem advisable to work more directly upon the troops themselves for whose benefit the whole scheme is established.

5. The following measures for the prevention of illicit prostitution and the more efficient working of the system generally appear to the Government of India to be worthy of consideration:

(a.) The limitation of the area within which preventive measures shall be enforced, and the employment of a special detective police under the superintendence of a European, selected British soldiers being possibly employed in the capacity. It will, of course, be understood that the effect of any measures of this kind must depend upon the ability of the Military authorities to prevent all but men of good character from going beyond the protected limits, which again must depend to a considerable extent upon local circumstances.

(b.) Increased penalties to be imposed on women, whether in Cantonments or in adjoining towns and villages, found practising illicit prostitution.

(c.) The more hearty co-operation of the Civil and Military authorities in preventive and curative measures.

6. While endeavours will be made on the part of Military authorities to aid the operations of the Lock Hospitals, the Governor General in Council considers it expedient, with reference to the probability of an early recasting of the Cantonment Act (XXII. of 1864), to obtain the opinion of Local Governments and Administrations as to how far it is necessary to alter the existing law so as to bring it more into conformity with the Contagious Diseases Act (XIV. of 1868), or even to give extended powers.

7. The Government of India will also be glad to receive and consider any other suggestions which may occur to Local Governments and Administrations for the improvement of the Lock Hospital system generally.

MONSIEUR TAINE ON THE BEAUTY OF ENGLISH LADIES.—The point which seems particularly to have impressed itself upon the mind of this brilliant French writer, with respect to "English Beauties," is the "dazzling purity of their complexions." Doubtless, nature has richly endowed our countrywomen in this respect, but art has done no less in supplying such an exquisite preparation as ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, which so far aids nature as to remove freckles, roughness of skin, tan and sunburn, and produces a pure and delicate complexion. Buy only ROWLANDS', of 20, Hatton Garden, London. Sold all over the world by chemists druggists, azaar and storekeepers.

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REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

619

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,013.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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STEAM TO LONDON CALLING AT ADEN HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, as above on SATURDAY, the 12th January 1878.

The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CHANDA, 2,21 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, on SATURDAY, the 29th Dec. 1877, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. ABYSSINIA, 1,126 Tons, 135 H.P., Commander J. Sharp, on THURSDAY, the 3rd January 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander F. G Hay, on TUESDAY, the 1st January 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,126 Tons, 135 H. P., Commander J. Sharp, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 3rd January 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st January 1878.

ARABIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.

PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.

AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.

ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 23rd October 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY.

CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under:—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
INDIA	2,289	500	December	29
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	January	12
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	,,	19
THESSALY			February	2
EUROPA	2,277	424	,,	16
CASTALIA	2,200	424	At fortnightly intervals.	
ITALIA	2,245	424		

The Thessaly is the property of Mr. David MacIver, M. P. She will not carry passengers

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples..................................... Rs. 400

To Liverpool.................................. ,, 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Bombay, November 13, 1877. Agents.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND via NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,10 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain J. Shaw, will sail about the 9th January and will be followed by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain F. Tregarthen, on the 20th February,
and by the
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain Brand, on the 6th March,
and by the
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain T. Collin, on the 20th March,
and by the
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain J. Shaw, on the 3rd April.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
(s)	GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Sabot	31st Dec. 1878
	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	7th Jan.
(s)	THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	14th do.
	CHINA	2016	450	T. Alderton	21st do.
(s)	TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

J. R. KELLOCK.

Bombay, November 28, 1877. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.		
INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	8th Jan.	at 3 p. m.
LOMBARDY	2723	400	W. B. Hall	22nd Jan.	do.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	5th Feb.	do.

J. R. KELLOCK,

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1877. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.		
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	4th Jan.	3 p.m.
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	1st Feb.	do.

J. R. KELLOCK,

Bombay, 12th November 1877. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES:—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt) ..... Rs. 950

Ditto with the option of travelling ONE way *viâ* Southampton .... ,, 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,

Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers, on the undermentioned dates:—

Vessels.	Capt.	Disp. Tons.	H.P.	
S.S. POLLUCE	G. Ragusin	421	250	on 10th Jan. 1878.
S.S. ACHILLE	F. Forti	3501	400	on 5th Feb. 1878.
S.S. CASTORE	G. Marussig	3787	250	on 24th Feb. 1878.
S.S. ETTORE	C. Lazarich	3501	400	on 25th Mar. 1878.

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	[illegible]	[illegible]	121 0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	122 8
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne First Class, Cologne to London	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI.

Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

28, Bombay Green, November 21, 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer ATHOLL are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, December 28, 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer ZEAL are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 27th December 1877. Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SUDANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co.

SALE OF Valuable Landed Property at Girgaum Road opposite to Jaffer Sullamon Stable.

Messrs S. SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises at half-past 4 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 5th proximo, by order of mortgagee, Samat Veera, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Damodhur Herajee.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground being the portion of the larger piece of ground cart called Mulluckwady, with the messuage tenements and building standing thereon, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 252 situate in Girgaum, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement 273 square yards, and bounded as follows:—on the east by a public passage, on the west by the ground of Pitamber Valloo, on the north by the property of Wasoodev Ramchunder, on the south by the property of Bhiccoo Gopal, which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Mr. Junardhun Gopal and Pandoorung Ramchunder, and now in the occupation of the said Damodhur Herajee.

S. SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 29th December 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large collection of grey and coloured piece goods, &c., &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A pair of handsome Chesnut Arab carriage horses (if not previously privately sold).

A mail phaeton.

A miniature brougham.

A young chesnut Arab horse.

A mail phaeton with horse and harness complete.

A bay Arab.

A number of soldiers' parrots in cages.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, at 136, Malabar Hill. On WEDNESDAY, the 9th January, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., lately belonging to the late C. A. Langley, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th December 1877.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a GODOWN CLERK. Salary Rs. 15 a month. Apply to T., *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, a CLERK. Salary Rs. 30 per month. Portuguese preferred. Apply to T., *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, by a YOUNG LADY, a SITUATION as TEACHER, Nursery Governess or Companion. Apply to M. N., care of this paper.

WANTED by an ENGLISH NURSE a SITUATION either to remain in India or go home. Strongly recommended. Apply Mrs. LANGLEY, Napier Hotel, Poona.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent BOOK-KEEPER and correspondent, Native or Eurasian. Apply, stating previous employment and terms, to M. A. C., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE, a handsome, light BAROUCHE. Rs. 1,000. Apply to BENNETT & Co.

ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN can have good BOARD and LODGINGS with a family in Fort, moderate terms. Address A. B., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

XMAS FESTIVITIES.—Presentation Tea Packets—There is nothing like a fine delicious cup of Tea in the morning—always a welcome present. MORTON & Co.

NEW YEARS-DAY, 1878.—Orders are being registered for ORNAMENTED CAKES by J. PEARSE, Confectioner, Apollo Street, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIRD ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

NOW READY,

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1878.

PRICE Rs. 5; *With Postage*, Rs. 5-2.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PART I.

HISTORY, STATISTICS AND DESCRIPTION

CONTENTS:

View of the Queen's Statue.
Map of Bombay.
Map of India.
Almanack, 1878.
Geography and History of the Island.
Population.
Trade and Industry.
Government and Revenue (Imperial, Provincial, and Municipal).
Descriptive Account of Bombay and the Principal Objects of Interest in and about the City.
Descriptive Account of the Principal Festivals held in Bombay.
Excursions from Bombay.
Movements of the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Co., during 1878 (Outward Route).
Do. (Homeward Route).
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to Places in India and Abroad.
G. I. P. Railway.
B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Through Train from Bombay to Ahmedabad, &c., and *vice versa.*
Through Train between Bombay and Madras.
Through Train between Madras and Bombay.
Through Train between Bombay and Calcutta.
Through Train between Calcutta and Bombay.
Through Trains from Bombay to Delhi, Lahore and Mooltan.
Through Trains from Mooltan, Lahore, and Delhi to Bombay.
Steam Navigation Companies.
Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, etc.
Palanquin Fares and Rates of Tramway Fares.
Rates of Boat Fares for Bombay Harbour.

PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

CONTENTS:

Alphabetical Index to Names.
Official Directory—
Government of Bombay.
Political Department.
Staff Officers employed under the Government of Bombay.
Miscellaneous Civil Appointments.
Foreign Consuls at Bombay.
Public Works Department.
Military Appointments.
Division, District, Brigade, and Station Staff
Distribution of the Bombay Army.
Bombay Volunteer Rifles.
Marine Department.
Financial Department.
Land Revenue Department.
Judicial Department.
Registration Department.
Educational Department.
Ecclesiastical Establishment.
Customs Department.
General Post Office.
Telegraph Department.
Municipality of Bombay.
Exchange and Overland Money Order Table.
Indian Money Table.
Foreign Coins, with Comparative Values.
Indian Stamp Table on Promissory Notes or Bills of Exchange.
Discount Table (English Money.)
Discount Table (Indian Money.)
Mercantile Directory—
Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
Leading Mercantile Firms in Bombay.
Miscellaneous Professions and Trades.
Public Offices and Institutions.
Fort Street Office Directory.
General Street Directory of European Inhabitants.

HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY.

ON the 1st proximo, the HOLKAR RAILWAY will be OPENED through to MHOW and INDORE.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CLUB will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 30th January, 1878, at 5-30 p. m.

J. WESTALL,

Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 28th December 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer SHERBORNE are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 28th December 1877. Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CLIVE, Captain Prowse, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to PAY FREIGHT, and send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No claim for damage, or short delivery, will be admitted, under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain, before the departure of the vessel.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.,

Agents S. S. Clive.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

THE FORT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company No. 13, Rampart Row, West Treacher's Building, Fort, on SATURDAY the 5th proximo at 3 p.m., for the purpose of considering the offer made for the purchase of Two Presses, a Pair of Engines, &c.

By order of the Directors,

KNOOP & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Treacher's Building, 28th December 1877.

JUST RECEIVED.

Part I. of

CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR,

Price Rs. 5-0 and by Post Rs. 7-0 for 12 Parts, in advance.

COOPER & Co.,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ELPHINSTONE THEATRE,

OPEN EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE GRAND NEW CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,

MOTHER GOOSE;

OR

THE GOLDEN EGG,

WHICH WILL BE REPEATED

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, DEC. 29TH, 1877,

TO BE FOLLOWED BY THE OPERA OF

LEILA AND MEJNOON.

Tickets to be had at the Theatre at all hours of the day. Doors open at 8 p.m., performance commencing at 9 p.m. sharp.

A GOOD BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ADJOURNED ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Society's premises, Apollo Street, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of January, 1878, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and the audited Balance Sheet made up to the 30th June. 1877.

2nd. To elect two Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

After the business of the General Meeting is concluded, an Extraordinary General Meeting will be held to consider the following resolution, which will be submitted to the Meeting:—"To wind up the Company voluntarily, to appoint a liquidator or liquidators, and to fix his or their remuneration."

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. D. SMEATON,

Managing Director.

Apollo House, Bombay, 28th December, 1877.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the high reputation of the Bottlers.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 8-0.

Pints ,, ,, ,, 5-8.

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW YEAR'S DAY, 1878.

TREACHER & COMPANY LIMITED,

In reminding Constituents of the approach of another Season of

"FESTIVITY AND GOOD-WILL,"

Have the pleasure to announce that their supplies, specially imported by Mail Steamers, are of the same large and varied nature and superior character which has distinguished them for many years and led to their being so liberally appreciated.

FOR THE FESTIVITIES,

THE COMPANY'S PURVEYING DEPARTMENTS

Afford choice and fresh Supplies of Excellent Preserved

Bacon,
Bath Chops,
Biscuits,
Butter,
Cheese,
Chocolates.
Cocoas,
Coffees,
Condiments,
Dessert Fruits,
Flavours,
Fish,
Fresh Meats,
Game,
Hams,
Herbs,
Jams,
Jellies,
Marmalades,
Mince Meat,
Pates,
Pickles,
Pies,
Plum Puddings,
Potted Meats,
Sauces,
Sausages,
Soups,
Sugars,
Tart Fruits,
Teas,
Tongues,
Vegetables.

FOR THE DESSERT TABLE

THE NEW SEASON'S CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

Apricots,
Cherries,
Golden Oranges,
Green Oranges,
Greengages,
Mixed,
Pears,
Peaches,

in cases of about 7 lbs., or by the lb.

Assortments of the above in boxes at from Re. 1-2 to Rs. 3-0.

Brandy Fruits,
Candied Peels,
China Preserves,
Chocolates,
French Plums,
Liqueur Comfits,
Nougat,
Noyeau Fruits,
Peel Chips,
Peel Rings,
Strawberries,
Toffee,

and a variety of other requisites of the choicest quality.

Holly, Mistletoe Ivy, Artificial Fruits, Paris Biscuits, Carlsbad Wafers.

ELEGANTLY DECORATED COSSAQUES.

Mrs. Brown's Luggage,
Theatrical Beauties,
Old friends and new faces,
Language of Flowers,
Mutual Friends,
Royal Aquarium (Costumes),
From over the Sea,
On the Rink,
Father Xmas,
The History of England,
Love's Doctor,
Agony,
Elixir of Love,
Maids of Honour,
Aunt Tozer's Luggage,

And numerous other varieties.

THE WINE DEPARTMENT

Affords a variety of price and kind offered by no other House in India.

SHERRIES.—Yellow Seal, Pale Dinner, Vino de Pasto, Old Dry, Golden Manzanilla, Oloroso, Amontillado, and other Brands, ranging from Rs. 17 to Rs. 37 per dozen.

SPARKLING WINES.—Hocks, Moselles, and Burgundies, Champagnes from Giesler, Perrier Jouet, and the Company's Agency in the Champagne Districts.

STILL WINES.—Selected from the best vintages by the Company's Coblentz Agency.

BORDEAUX WINES.—Burgundies, Sauternes, Clarets. These Wines have been known for many years past as of superior quality and the best value for their prices imported into India.

SPIRITS.—Rums, Gins, Whiskies, and Brandies. These are well-known importations, and the latter find an increasing sale, the Heart labelled being highly approved of and in great demand.

LIQUEURS, CORDIALS, and BITTERS.—The largest and choicest selection in India.

ALES, STOUTS COOPER AND CIDER, of the best brands.

FOR TOKENS OF GOOD-WILL,

THE FANCY STOCK DEPARTMENT

Affords a large choice of

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

LADIES' COMPANIONS.

WORK BASKETS.

CHURCH SERVICES.
With the new Lectionary.

DESKS & WRITING CASES,
Of a variety of patterns,
In Russia, or Morocco, plain or richly tooled and gilt.

CHATELAINS.

WAIST BAGS AND BELTS.

GLOVE & HANDKERCHIEF BOXES.

IVORY HAIR BRUSHES.

IVORY GLOVE STRETCHERS.

DRESSING BAGS AND CASES,
Very completely and handsomely fitted.

SCENT CASKETS,
In Russia or Morocco, each containing two or three bottles.

SMELLING BOTTLES,
Of twenty different Patterns.

SMOKERS' CHOICE,
Of Pipes, Cigar Cases, and all requisites.

TOILET CASES.
Of Morocco, with fittings of solid Ivory.

WORK BOXES AND WRITING CASES.
Elegantly finished, of Morocco or Russia.

And a magnificent assortment of nic nacs in Ormolu, Oxydized Metal, Algerian Marble and Olive Wood.

THE JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT

Is replete with the newest designs of

BRACELETS,
Worked Gold, or set with Jewels.

BROOCHES,
Worked Gold or Jewelled, with and without Pendants.

EARRINGS,
Plain Gold, or elegantly Worked and Jewelled.

SUITES OF BRACELET, BROOCH, AND EARRINGS,
Worked Gold or Jewelled.

DEMI-SUITES OF BROOCH AND EARRINGS;

LOCKETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
Of the best London manufacture.

LOCKET NECKLETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
Of the best London manufacture, in case complete.

Neck Chains,
for suspension of Lockets.

WATCH CHAINS,
Ladies' Victoria and Gentlemen's Albert.

Charms for the Watch Chain,
various and curious.

PEN AND PENCIL CASES;
Spiral Spring and Telescope.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS,
Half Hoop or Gipsy (Jewelled Guard)
A very beautiful assortment.

GENTLEMEN'S RINGS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled.

BREAST STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled, in sets of three.

COLLAR STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled.

SLEEVE LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled.

SUITES OF STUDS AND LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
In Morocco cases, containing each
1 Collar Stud, 3 Breast Studs, 1 Pair Links.

SCARF PINS,
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled.

SCARF RINGS,
A variety of pretty patterns.

THE ELECTRO-PLATE DEPARTMENT

is richly stocked with

AG DANS AND ASH TRAYS.

BISCUIT BOXES.

BUTTER DISHES. BACON DISHES.

BREAKFAST DISHES. SIDE DISHES.

CANDLESTICKS. CELLARETTES.

CHRISTENING CUPS. CIGAR LAMPS.

CLARET JUGS. CRUET FRAMES.

DESSERT KNIVES & FORKS.
(Complete sets in cases.)

EGG FRAMES. EGG STEAMERS.

EPERGNES. FISH CARVERS.

FISH KNIVES & FORKS.
(Complete sets in cases.)

INKSTANDS. MUFFINEERS.

"OWL" MUFFINEERS.

NAPKIN RINGS,
(Complete sets in cases.)

PICKLE FRAMES. PRIZE CUPS.

SALVERS. TEA INFUSERS.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS,
(Complete sets in cases.)

SARDINE BOXES,
(For the Breakfast and Luncheon Table.)

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.

TOAST RACKS, &c., &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

NOTICES.

DANISH BUTTER,

CHOICEST QUALITY,

Per 1 lb. tin, Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

LETTS'S DIARIES

FOR 1878.

At the usual low rates.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

ENO'S

EFFERVESCING FRUIT SALT

HAS ARRIVED.

Per bottle Cash, Re. 1-12.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & Co., Limited,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS.

CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

A LARGE AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT

on sale at the several establishments of

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS. SHOT.

CARTRIDGES. WADDING.

POWDER. SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES

Of every description

IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.

Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

GOOD NEWS FOR CHILDREN,

JUST RECEIVED,

A MAGNIFICENT assortment of PICTURE BOOKS admirably adapted to interest and instruct the young.

Prices from Annas 6 to Rs. 5.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen..Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COOPER.

SHIPMENTS of this FAVOURITE BEVERAGE from "*Johnson*," the *original* maker, well known as the leading brand in the London market, are being regularly received.

Quarts per dozen Cash Rs. 5-8.

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.,)

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHINA TEA.

JUST RECEIVED.

SUPPLIES of Richly Flavoured Oolong CONGOU, guaranteed to be picked from the first growth of the Season 1877-8. Lovers of China Tea will find this parcel a great treat, the quality being far superior to anything hitherto imported into this market, and very rarely procurable in the European markets.

Per 1 lb. packet, Cash Re. 1-12

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HINDUSTANI EXAMINATIONS MADE EASY.

RATE REDUCED.

PROSPECTUS.

MR. GHULAM MUHAMMAD MUNSHI, Author of "Colloquial Dialogues" &c. and Translator of the "Baital Pachisi," &c., purposes starting a weekly periodical under the title of "Urdu Instructor," containing a week's lessons for students of the Hindustani language; *i. e.* six exercises, with translation in Persian and Nagari character, and six petitions in each character, with a vocabulary of difficult words and idioms if any. The first issue will begin in February next.

The author hopes that gentlemen studying the language will avail themselves of the opportunity now offered them. He also begs respectfully to solicit that gentlemen willing to subscribe to this publication will send in their orders immediately.

Subscription Rs. 10 per month in advance.

All orders accompanied by remittances will be promptly acknowledge.

Address: GHULAM MUHAMMAD MUNSHI, Camp, Poona.

NOW READY,

CHARIVARI'S

CHRISTMAS ANNUAL,

SECOND ISSUE.

Containing

PRIZE TALE,

PRIZE POEM,

PRIZE CONUNDRUM,

with numerous other TALES, POEMS, CONUNDRUMS and a budget of Puns, Puzzles, &c.,

and an

ILLUSTRATED CALENDAR,

suitable for the

FESTIVE SEASON.

Beautifully illustrated and bound in a fancy stiff cover specially designed at Home.

Price, Rs. 2-8;

or with Mofussil Postage, Rs. 2-12.

ORDER EARLY.

TO LET.

TO LET, a Commodious UPPER STO HOUSE in Military Square, Fort. A Stable in Military Square Lane, Fort. Apply

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,

Managing Tr

The Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement

HOTELS.

OOTACAMUND,

NILGHIRI HILLS.

A SET OF ROOMS will become AVAILABLE at WOODSIDE HOTEL from the 1st March next, or perhaps an earlier date. It includes a large bedroom, handsome large dressing room, and a smaller bedroom or office.

Terms for 2 persons for 6 months Rs. 500 a month. For an extra person Rs. 100 additional a month.

Apply to Mrs. KILKELLY, Landlady, Woodside Hotel Ootacamund.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.—MANILLA ROPE and ot CORDAGE. Apply to [illegible] & OKELL, Agents to W. H. Harton & Co., of Calcutta.

MRS. HURST has RE-OPENED her SCHOOL at 28, MEADOW STREET, FORT. She is assisted by a Resident Governess and is able to teach French, Music, Singing and Drawing. For terms apply at the above address.

THIS TO GIVE NOTICE, that the Undersigned will not be responsible for any debts contracted in his name by any person or persons whomsoever, or for goods supplied to order, unless such order be signed and verified by the Aide-de-Camp, Captain C. W. GORE, H. M. 76th Regiment.

A. KNOX GORE,

Major General.

December 10, 1877.

MESSRS M. F. CASH and Co. present their best thanks to their Constituents and the Public in general for the warm support received at their hands for the past years and request continuance of their support. They have on hand Wines, Spirits, Oilman's Stores, Preserved Provisions, &c., &c., and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention here. Prices moderate. Price List can be on had application.

M. F. CASH & Co.,

Merchants, Commission and General Agents, 23, Apollo Street Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR DAWK RE-OPENED.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS with RELAYS of GOOD HORSES from Poona to Mahableshwur can be had at Rs. 35.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE,

Proprietor of Stage Carriages, Main Street.

Poona, October 11, 1877.

THE Undersigned begs to state that he has received a fresh consignment of celebrated HINK'S Patent Duplex K. O. Punkah Protector Hanging and TABLE LAMPS in great variety; they are burnt without smoke and perfectly storm-proof.

The Chimnies are guaranteed not to break from heat.

An early inspection is requested.

BHANJEE VEERJEE,

Shaik Memon Street, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,

METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractor's Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS.

BOMBAY.

NOTICE to Officers of the Army and Members of the Civil Services of India, Merchants, Clubs and the public generally.—Messrs W. M. and Co. are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS on their London Agents or to purchase demand Bank drafts at the very best rates of Exchange *without any commission*

Remittances in full MUST accompany instructions.

Current and *Deposit Accounts* kept. Agency terms may be had on application. London Agents: GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., and RIDGWAY and SONS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

MEASUREMENT OF BALES OF COTTON AND OTHER PRODUCE AT THE VARIOUS BUNDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FEE for Measuring Bales of Cotton, Wool, Hemp, Coir, Piece Goods, or Yarn, will, on and after the 1st of January 1878, be raised from 3 pies to 3½ pies per Bale.

By Order of the Committee,

J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 19th December 1877.

NEW DEPOT

OF ALL SORTS OF FANCY GOODS

JUST OPENED FOR THE SEASON ONLY,

Meadow Street, between the Oriental Bank and Soundy & Co., Fort.

DINSHAW DORABJEE has the pleasure to announce the arrival of an extensive assortment of FANCY GOODS, such as Scrap and Potographic Albums, Ladies' and Gentlemen's handsome Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Fans, Silk Umbrellas, Parasols and Sunshades with Fancy and Ivory Handles, Parel Card Cases and Beads, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, Crystal Glass Inkstands, Gents' Canvas and Leather Courier Bags, Mone Soap Boxes, Perfumery, &c., &c.

DINSHAW DORABJ

MEADOW STREET, FORT, BO

DEBENTURE LOAN.

THREE LACS of RUPEES are req the security of property, situated in the N vinces of India, valued at NINE LACS OF RU yearly estimated income of ONE LAC.

2. It is proposed to raise the amount by 300 1,000 Rupees each, bearing interest at 10 per cent.

3. The property will be vested, by a Deed Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., of Ca Trustees for the Debenture-holders. The Profits will b by the Firm and the sum of 50,000 Rs. yearly deduct this sum the interest will be paid upon the 31st of ea ber, and the balance devoted to paying off such num Debentures as it will yearly cover; those paid being d drawing in the usual manner, upon the last day of November in each year, and the numbers drawn, will be paid in full, on the 31st December yearly, thus 20 will be paid off on the 31st December 1878, 22 on the 31st December 1879, and the entire principal and interest be repaid by the 31st December 1887.

4. A statement giving full particulars of the property accompanied by a certificate with reference to the report of the Agent deputed from Calcutta to inspect the same, and a precis of the Titles furnished by Messrs. Sanderson & Co., the Calcutta Solicitors, can be obtained from Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., of Calcutta, who will also receive applications for Debentures.

MERRY XMAS.

For the BEST! CHEAPEST!! and MOST VARIED!!! DISPLAY

of XMAS CARDS,
XMAS NOVELTIES,
XMAS BON BONS,
XMAS CRACKERS,
XMAS BAGS,
XMAS BOXES,
SPA GOODS, SACHETS, FANCY GOODS,
HOLLY! IVY!
and
ORNAMENTS FOR XMAS TREES,
JUST ARRIVED,

Visit the

CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,

Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may be had from Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona, and most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, [illegible] attempt at substitution of articles of infer[illegible]

All genuine goods bear the names of [illegible] Labels, Corks, and Capsules of [illegible]

CROSSE AND BLA

PURVEYORS TO T

SOHO SQU

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 28th Dec. 1877.

Market closed for holidays.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 22nd December 1877.

Open 1,288¼ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,13,038	0	0
Merchandise	4,70,844	0	0
Telegraph	851	0	0
Total Rs.	5,84,733	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,288¼ Miles ... Total Rs.	6,55,504	6	3
Decrease	70,771	6	3

[illegible]IPPING INTELLIGENCE,
LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

[illegible] SHIP COLDSTREAM, Walter master, from London to [illegible]y, put into Cowes on the 30th ulto. with loss of one [illegible] and another sick.

[illegible]E S.S. SHERBORNE, 1,054 tons, Captain T. Page, ar[illegible] in harbour yesterday from Middlesborough, Nov. 22, [illegible] cargo of State Railway materials.

[illegible]E SHIP ALLUMGHEER, 909 tons, Captain W. Williams, [illegible]ail to-day for Calcutta with a cargo of 20,768 maunds [illegible]alt for Calcutta, and 20,000 rupees for Cannanore, [illegible] four cabin passengers.

[illegible]HE SHIP WINGED HUNTER, 1,298 tons, Captain H. Max[illegible]ell, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Calcutta, [illegible]ov. 22, with a cargo of 16,154 bags rice, 1,314 gunny [illegible]ags cored. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain F. G. Hay, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut Bond, one gentleman, five soldiers, and 360 deck passengers.

THE s.s. CLIVE, 809 tons, Captain Prawse, which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Liverpool, brought the following cargo:—200 casks beer, 545 packages piecegoods, 10 bales twist, 20 boxes brandy, 11 boxes wine, 150 boxes soap, 50 cases slates, 1,713 bundles iron, 229 tons coals, 6 packages paint and colour, 15 casks bleaching powder, 59 packages oil, 4 packages paper, 601 bundles iron, 34 casks salamoniac, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs David Sassoon and Co.

THE BRITISH BARQUE CRAIGIELEA has been at sea for 153 days, and has not been heard of since she sailed from Bassein on June 22nd last with a cargo of rice valued at £9,000. She was bound to the Channel for orders. She is known to be a very slow sailer, but the fact that she had not touched at either St Helena or Ascension, when the last advices left has created some anxiety as to her fate. She is an open iron barque of 622 tons register, owned by Mr W. M'Cormic, of London.

THE BARQUE DUNLOE, which sailed from Greenock for Bombay on the 31st of October with a cargo of coal, was towed back to Greenock and berthed in the Victoria Harbour on 21st Nov The Dunloe was 150 miles west of Torry when she encountered a severe hurricane which threw her on her beam ends. For the safety of the ship and crew it was found necessary to cut away the masts, and the lower mizzen mast only being left standing, it was a matter of some difficulty to make the land. The Dunloe is an iron vessel of 574 tons, and belongs to Messrs T. O. Hunter & Co., shipowners, Greenock.

THE S.S. ZEAL, 1,021 tons, Captain R. Court, which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Liverpool, Nov. 24, via the Suez Canal, brought the following cargo:—600 boxes brandy, 102 bales twist, 402 packages steel, 15 bags corks, 100 casks fire clay, 4,891 bundles and 7,661 bars iron, 230 casks beer, 63 cases tinplates, 20 cases varnish, 50 cases soap, 23 packages wine, 50 kegs lead ore, 2 cases copper, 300 packages sulphate of copper, 100 kegs redlead, 829 packages piece goods, 6,020 bundles iron chips, 4 casks glassware, 31 packages colour and paint, 412 packages steel, and 323 kegs nails. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

LOSS OF THE KIN SHAN (STR.) AND TWENTY FOUR HANDS.—The Kin Shan, of Hull, sailed from Cardiff on October 13th, with a cargo of coal and iron for Tangier and Bombay. She has not since been heard of, and there is no doubt she has been lost with all hands. Lloyd's Committee have issued the customary notice asking for information, and in the course of a week or ten days insurance will be paid and account settled. The Kin Shan was an iron screw steamer of 983 tons nett, 1527 gross, and 150 nominal horse-power. She was built at Sunderland in 1873, and was worth about £24,000. Her owner is Mr. W. E. Wolf, of Hull. The crew consisted of the captain, three mates, four petty officers, seven able seamen, one ordinary seaman, four engineers, and five firemen.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
27	Winged Hunter	Maxwell	Calcutta, Nov 22
	Akola (s)	Hay	Kurrachee, Dec 24.
28	Saint Mildred	Murray	London, Sept 7.
	Sherborne (s)	Page	Middlesborough, Nov 22.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
25	Rona	Brown	Bassein.

The ship Allumghier, Williams, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Indus, to China.
Steamer Tanjore, to Australia.
Steamer Tunis, to Antwerp.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.		Destination
24	Tenasserim (s)	Rangoon.
	Czarewitch	Rangoon.
	Canara (s)	Calcutt.
25	Doranda (s)	London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

[illegible]nila s—5 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 32 cwts wheat, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

India s—201½ cwts myrabollams, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Sutland s—86 cases olibanum, Chattoorbhooz Assoo; 5 bales hides, Rahimtoola Cassum.

Gowalior s—69 cases olibanum, Ruzuballi Allyruza; 5 bundles E teeth, Suriff Durvesh; 8¾ cwts E teeth, Dewchund Khoopchund; 2 cases peacock feathers and 58 bags pepper, Nuzindass Puckerbhoy; 202¾ cwts galls, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee; 10 bales skins, W Nicol and Co; 115 cases olibanum, Hajee Essa; 280 cwts B horns, Purdhan Valljee; 13 bales skins, Janmahamed Remtoola; 77 cases olibanum, Mahamed Allana.

FOR MARSEILLES.

W H Atkinson s—1,399½ cwts linseed, Knoop and Co.
Assirna s—160 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Sumatra s—261 bales cocoons, P and O Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

[illegible]—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton, [illegible] Brother; 20 half and 1 chest tea and 600 packages [illegible] P and O Co.

FOR GENOA.

[illegible]5 cwts gingellyseed, Nusserwanjee Manackjee

FOR VENICE,

[illegible] bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 50 bales cotton [illegible]others.

FOR ANTWERP.

[illegible] cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

[illegible]EOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

[illegible]OVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 27th December 1877.

Means of observations, taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29 871
Temperature of the Air	81 6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73 5
Dew Point	70 1
Relative humidity of Air	0 691
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	4 6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	88 2
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	75 0
General Direction of wind	ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, N, NNE, NE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	203.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 27.

Geoghegan, Sub-Lieut, 3rd L Infantry, on leave, from Poona.
Wilson, Surgeon, on duty, from Mhow.
Strahan, Major, R A, on Medical Certificate, from Neemuch.
Band, Lieut, 83rd Regt, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DECEMBER 28.

Reilly, Lieut, Bombay Comt Dept, on leave, from Baroda
Peters, Lieut, 11th Regt, on leave, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 28.

Oliver, Major, 66th Regt, to rejoin, to Satara.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

For Sale at this Office,
MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.
COLOURED MAP
OF
TURKEY IN EUROPE
WITH BESSARABIA.
Size 20½ by 13¾ inch.
PRICE—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6; WITH ROLLERS, Rs. 1-8.

No. II.
MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA.
Size 23¾ by 16 inch.
PRICE—To Subscribers to this Journal...Rs. 0 4
To Non-Subscribers ... 1 0
Mounted Cloth ... 8 As. extra.
" " with Rollers. 10 "

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. SEXTON, COMMANDANT BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

1. The Brigadier General Commanding the District having notified his wish that the Bombay Volunteers may join in the "Commemoration Parade" of the whole of the Troops in the Garrison ordered to take place on the morning of the 1st January 1878, in the Oval in front of the Secretariat, the Corps will parade accordingly at 5-45 a.m on the above date, on the ground near the Band Stand. White Clothing with Helmets, Arms, and Accoutrements to be worn. Three rounds of blank ammunition to be issued to each member.

2. The Commandant trusts that the Corps will muster as strong as possible on this occasion, as also on MONDAY MORNING, the 31st instant, at the same hour, when the Brigadier General purposes holding a "Rehearsal Parade" of the Troops on the General Parade Ground. The *Rendezvous* for this parade will be the ground in front of the Gymkhana, and the same dress will be worn. Three rounds of blank cartridge to be issued to each member for this Parade also.

There will be drill at the Town Hall on SATURDAY and MONDAY next, at 5 p.m.

By order,
J. DUNNE, Lieut. and Adjutant.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

NOTICE.

MISS TEMPLE will be happy to receive VISITORS on TUESDAY, the 1st January 1878, and on succeeding Tuesdays, from 4-30 to 6-30 p.m.

JOHN S. FRITH,
A.-D.-C.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AUSTRALIA.

BIRTHS.

ADAMS—November 11th, at Tymering-Villa, South Yarra, Melbourne, the wife of John Adams, Esq., P. W. Dept., of a son.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

LANGLEY—December 22nd, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, Charles Archibald Langley, Solicitor, High Court, son of Archibald Langley, Esq., of Chudleigh, Devonshire, aged 36 years 11 months—deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MARSHALL—December 19th, at Amritsar, the wife of Mr. W. H. Marshall, of a daughter.

PEPPIN—December 12th, at Vellore, the wife of Mr. T. Peppin, Assistant, Rangoon Customs Office, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HARVARD—MALDIN—December 22nd, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. Brownlow T. Atlay, M. A., Robert S. Harvard, eldest son of R. A. C. Harvard, of South Kensington, Middlesex, to Isabel Florence Maldin, youngest daughter of the late Richard Maldwin.

PHILLIPS—WALKER—December 20th, at St. Andrew's, Darjeeling, by the Rev. J. R. Baldwin, Chaplain, the Rev. L. F. Phillips, M. A., to Anna, the widow of the late H. W. Walker, Esq., of Kurseong.

DEATH.

BERKELEY—On Xmas Day, at Palaveram, Florence Berkeley, the dearly beloved wife of Major E. S. Berkeley, Madras Staff Corps, aged 24 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1877.

THE publication in England at the present moment of a volume of the Prince Consort's life, containing abundant evidence of the Queen's eager sympathy with her people in their resistance to Russian aggression twenty-four years ago, will be praised as opportune or censured as imprudent according to the varying notions entertained of the part Her Majesty ought to play in the direction of public affairs. The *Daily Telegraph* is naturally jubilant over the revelation made in this book of the sincere and intense patriotic feeling which made the Queen accept with enthusiasm the vigorous foreign policy that alienated her from her German kinsfolk and gave her Napoleon III. as an ally against the Emperor Nicholas; and, in the rapturous excess of its loyalty, the *Telegraph* even suggests that Her Majesty has always been the real Foreign Minister of England, and that in her clear, sagacious, and high-minded State papers may be found the inspired source of all the famous exploits in peace or war that have illustrated her reign. Critics who are not less loyal to the Throne, but have more control over their emotions, will smile at the suggestion that such a Minister as Lord Palmerston was guided by the Court which he led, at first reluctantly, along with him, and will regret more than ever that Her Majesty has no longer by her side the wise Prince who would have counselled her to refrain from giving to the world a book which reckless partisans would be sure to make use of in order to show that the Queen was in favour of another war with Russia. We suspect that this false step has been taken by Her Majesty at the instigation of Lord Beaconsfield, whose genius exercises a singular fascination over her, and who, finding that he could not provoke his tame colleagues to action, and that his majority in the House of Commons were afraid to go beyond the declared wish of the nation to remain neutral in the present strife between Russia and Turkey, may have resolved to attempt the audacious feat of bringing his Sovereign into the field of political controversy and using her influence to bring round the people to his opinion. The intrigue has probably succeeded, for the war spirit in England must have been greatly stimulated by the supposed manifestation of the real wishes of a Queen whose lightest word is held in devout reverence by all Englishmen; but, if distress and disaster follow a declaration of war with Russia, the Conservative party will have reason to regret having thrown into the scale the personal influence of the Queen, and so exposed the Monarchy to storms which would otherwise have wreaked their fury on the Ministry of the day.

That a powerful party in Parliament will still oppose a rupture with Russia is certain; but, if the statement be confirmed that the Russians have given a direct challenge to England by declaring that they mean to march on Constantinople, no efforts on the part of Mr. Gladstone and his friends will avail to hold back the British people. What is said at St. Petersburg is no doubt perfectly true, that the Turks would probably make peace at once if they were not buoyed up with the hope that, when the British Parliament meets, money will be voted for the despatch of an expedition to the Dardanelles. It must also, we think, be admitted that, if Turkey persists in her determination to fight to the last, Russia on her part is justified by all the rules of warfare in refusing to cease hostilities till her troops have occupied the enemy's capital and beaten down the last show of resistance. It is all very well for the English Ministry to say, "You must not go beyond "Adrianople"; but a Ministry which takes this line must evidently be prepared either to coerce the Turks into accepting the Russian terms of peace after Adrianople is taken, or frankly to take up arms as an ally of Turkey in opposing demands she considers unreasonable. Russia seems now to have offered England her choice between these two alternatives, and the excited temper of the English nation makes it probable that the voice of the Parliament will be for war. The momentous character of such a decision cannot be disguised. It is plain that Russia would not have dared to give England this provocation if she did not know that she could securely rely on the friendship, and, if need arose, on the co-operation of Germany. England, on the other hand, must go to war without allies. Lord Derby has distinctly stated that Austrian support cannot be reckoned upon; and the fact that, since this declaration was made, Servia has taken the field against Turkey without moving Austria to utter even a word of remonstrance, shows how firm are the bonds of the Triple Alliance. A French newspaper, indeed, assures England that she will receive the "moral support" of France and Italy; but this must have been said in mockery. No Power should know better than England the worthlessness of moral support; for did not she give it freely to Italy and France, and what did it profit those nations? We should not, however, care so much about the want of allies if it were clear that England had a good cause and a reasonable plan of operations. But it is obvious that England cannot go to war to reconstruct the rotten Turkish Empire. If she did so, and succeeded, in ten years' time she would have all her work to begin over again; and, while it may be to her interest to conciliate the Mussulman population of India, who showed such gratitude to her in 1857 for having saved Turkey in the war of 1854-56, this prize is hardly worth winning at the cost of frequent European wars. Moreover, she has herself declared that Bulgaria should be emancipated from Turkish rule, and all Europe will hold her to her word. Then, as to the occupation of Constantinople, the Turks will certainly refuse to let an English soldier enter the city till a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, has been signed and sealed; so that, in this direction also, English policy will be checked by an ultimatum. The conscience of the English nation is, unfortunately, far too nice for these times. On the one hand, it will not permit the Government to uphold the integrity of the misgoverned Turkish Empire; on the other, it shudders at the iniquitous suggestion that England should frankly give up the cause of Turkey as hopeless and secure her share of the spoil. Thus, the country has been brought into an *impasse* from which there is no way of escape. It does not even appear that the Government have formed any design as to what should be done with Constantinople. Europe would not allow England to keep possession of the Turkish capital; the Turks themselves, when their Empire has been dismembered, will be too weak to hold the much coveted position between the Black and Mediterranean seas with advantage to the rest of the world; and the English have neglected to put forward the claims of the Greeks to such an extension of their kingdom as would give them the sovereignty of the imperial city. The resurrection of the Greek nationality would be an excellent card for England to play against Russia's Panslavic idea; but all that the English Government can say is, "Oh! we will "not intrigue with anybody, but we will not "let Russia take Constantinople"; and the result, we fear, will be that England will go to war in a fit of passion simply as the enemy of Russia, and will thus commit herself to the restoration of the Turkish Empire, which would now be a grave political blunder.

If the British Government be impelled into war now by public indignation in England, its task will be ten times more difficult than if it had taken the part of Turkey six months ago. The chief obstacle to the progress of the Russian arms in Europe appears now to be the extreme severity of the weather, which has detained the reinforcements that should have enabled General Gourko by this time to overcome the Turkish forces defending the heights to the south of Orkhanie and Etropol and to clear the road to Sofia. From the statement that the Plevna prisoners are dying of cold and hunger, and that no relief can be given them, we may infer that the Russians experience the greatest difficulty in bringing up supplies for their own troops. Nevertheless, the columns sent westwards after the fall of Plevna have already effected a junction with the Servians, who have advanced beyond Nisch on the great road from Belgrade to Sofia, and the allied forces will be strong enough to continue this advance through the plain to the south of the Balkans till they turn the Turkish position between Sofia and Orkhanie. It is, therefore, only a question of a week or two when Baker Pasha will be compelled to retreat towards the south-east and join Suleiman Pasha, who has already evacuated Bulgaria and made the best of his way with the active army under his command to Adrianople. It is improbable that the Russians will take this city without very severe fighting; but it will be taken, for, if the Turkish armies could not make head against the invaders while Plevna still held out, how can they hope to do so when the surrender of Osman's army has set free 100 000 men, and in addition, the Servians have taken the field? It must be remembered that the Turks have lost 100,000 prisoners and probably at least as many more men killed or wounded; and their whole warlike strength has never been estimated at more than 500,000 men. It is possible that, after allowance is made for troops scattered about the Empire, the final stand at Adrianople may be made with 150,000 men at the outside, who will be weak in artillery, cavalry, and organisation, and will fight with the energy of despair rather than the hope of victory. England can now put into the field immediately and maintain there a force of 60,000 picked troops, and this reinforcement would suffice, no doubt, with the remnants of the Turkish armies, to cover Constantinople even after the taking of Adrianople. But this is the utmost it could accomplish. There would be no other English force available for an expedition to Trebizonde or Batoum, and the Russians, who have succeeded in dragging their artillery over mountains covered with snow up to Erzeroum, and will soon take that city, will be able to pursue their career of conquest in Asia unopposed. It would take some months to fit out an Indian expedition and land it at Bagdad; and such an expedition could not hope to turn the Russians out of Armenia. It would rather be obliged to stand on the defensive against an alliance of Persia and Russia. Of course, we all believe that in the long run England is strong enough to beat the rest of the world in arms; but it will evidently take her a long time to do it.

WE greatly regret to announce the death yesterday evening of Mr. O'Leary, at the house of Dr. Hojel, Malabar Hill, to which he had been moved a few weeks ago in order that he might have the benefit of the doctor's constant care. The funeral takes place at Sewree this morning, at 7-30. Mr. O'Leary is a loss to Bombay. He was a man of clear judgment, great industry, and singularly independent character, and would have done credit to the Bench of the High Court.

WE learn by telegraph that H. E. the Viceroy received at Government House yesterday private visits from the Maharaja of Bhurtpore, the Raja of Nahun, and the Maharaja of Benares. His Excellency returned their visits late in the afternoon.

ON the afternoon of New Year's day, the Viceroy will unveil the statue of the Queen at the Calcutta Museum. Before the ceremony, His Excellency will receive an address from the Maharajah of Burdwan, and afterwards he will make a speech himself.

AN observatory is sanctioned for Diamond Island, connecting it with the nearest point of the main land to the Andaman Islands. The object in view is to get early warning of cyclones visiting the Bay of Bengal.

MAJOR SANDERSON, the Cantonment Magistrate at Allahabad, is appointed Deputy Judge Advocate General at Meerut.

A MAHOMEDAN gentleman of Lucknow writes to the local paper as follows:—"The fall of Plevna has created much consternation and agitation among the Mahomedans in India. There is not a single individual professing that faith who does not feel aggrieved by the evil fate attending the Turks and their Sultan. A notice, it is said, is being circulated among the well-to-do of the Mahomedan community in the large and important towns of India, to the effect that a fit place be appointed somewhere near Bombay, where all the influential members may be able to muster and discuss the matter in connection with any assistance that can be given to the Turks. Also, if possible, that a body of strong and stout Pathans, capable of fighting, be chosen and sent to Constantinople by steam, the expenses of whom shall be defrayed by means of subscriptions."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*—We would draw attention to the following remark in our correspondent's letter from the frontier:—"The armed reconnoitring party of the 13th instant never came off, as a message had been sent in that it would lead to a row." People unacquainted with the procedure now adopted on frontier expeditions, might perhaps imagine that a "row" was the very thing devoutly to be wished. The whole difficulty in the operations of war with these hill tribes is universally attributed to the inability of our troops to catch up their enemy and to bring him to action. But here we find a reconnoisance actually counterordered, because to carry it out would bring about a collision with our opponents! Can this sort of half-hearted method of dealing with savages, who only understand hard hitting, by any possibility either increase their fear of us or induce their respect? We have no hesitation in saying that the effect produced is simply to induce their belief that we are afraid to fight them, and as our correspondent says more pointedly than elegantly, "The Jowakis are getting their tails up." Very naturally. We commend to our frontier politicals' notice, Napoleon's pithy remark, that one cannot make an omelette without breaking eggs, and we would suggest to the frontier Generals that a fine force, well armed and sent into an enemy's country to enforce terms, might on the next occasion try a change of tactics and face the consequences of a "row" instead of avoiding it.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Commander-in-Chief of India has lately visited Gwalior for the purpose of presenting Maharaja Sindia with the commission of General in the British Army. A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* supplies the following particulars: The Commander-in-Chief and staff arrived at Morar on the 11th instant in the evening. The usual salute of guns was fired from the Maharaja's battery in honour of His Excellency's visit to the province. On the next day a levée was held in the magnificent saloon of the Jayendra Bhoowun Palace; almost all the Sirdars of every rank and officials of the state were present on the occasion, splendidly dressed. In the evening of the 12th, His Highness, accompanied by his Prime Minister, proceeded as far as the Morar Durwaja to receive the Chief. Stopping there and exchanging reciprocal salutations and welcomings, the Maharaja seated His Excellency in a splendid carriage on his right and drove to the palace amidst the booming of guns. The Maharaja led the new visitor to the Hall. The concert commenced as soon as the chiefs took their seats. At the conclusion, the Commander-in-Chief presented the Maharaja with a commission whereby the honorary title of General of the British Army was conferred on H. H. Sindia, accompanied by an eloquent speech, the same being afterwards interpreted by an officer attending His Excellency to the Maharaja. The purport of it was, that the commission was bestowed on but a few of the worthies even in England, and that it was conferred by Her Imperial Majesty in recognition of H. H.'s valuable services and unflinching loyalty evinced on various occasions to the Sovereign. In reply, His Highness cordially and warmly thanked His Excellency in Urdu for the grace and favour with which Her Imperial Majesty was pleased to confer this title on him. This being ended, presents were then shown, and *uttar* and *pán* were distributed. His Excellency and staff were next ushered into another hall, brilliantly illumined, and there they were diverted with a show of fireworks purposely designed for the occasion. His Excellency and party soon after left with the same honours as were observed at their entrance. On the 13th a grand Review, under the command of the Maharaja himself, took place. The well-known active and intelligent General Bapoosaheb Awar, the founder of a reformed system in the Sindia's Army and a coadjutor to His Highness in all military transactions, rode with His Highness. This General has won the high opinion of many a Generals of the British Army in India. Before the conclusion of the review, His Excellency was pleased to express to His Highness the satisfaction he felt at the general neat appearance and discipline of the army both at the review and manœuvres."

ON Wednesday week a ball was given by the residents of Bangalore to Major General and Mrs. Bruce on their leaving the station. The local *Spectator* says that "about two hundred were present, and the entertainment was a great success—in fact, Bangaloreans have been for so long crushed down with care, that any effort at reaction is eagerly grasped at. The health of the guests of the evening was proposed by General Elmhirst, who said that 'he hoped they would again see Major General Bruce, as he had every chance of attaining the object of his wishes, the command of Mysore. For his own part, he expected that General Bruce would reach the proud position of Commander-in-Chief in India—and who would be better fitted for the position than one who knew every station in Bengal? General and Mrs. Bruce had been conspicuous for a royal hospitality, and not only would old companions in arms be filled with regret at the separation, but many a bright eye would be dimmed at General Bruce's departure.' (Laughter.) General Bruce in reply said that five years ago he and Mrs. Bruce came here from Bengal. They had felt for but a very short time the isolation natural to strangers; they had been perhaps afflicted with that modesty which is characteristic of Bengal officers who come to Mysore. The gallant General, in conclusion, on behalf of Mrs. Bruce and himself, warmly thanked all his friends in Bangalore for their unvarying kindness."

THE *Penang Gazette* has the following paragraph respecting the resignation of Captain Speedy:—"Captain Speedy, after having been bullied and badgered about by our Government, has at last done what we suspected the Colonial Office have long been endeavouring to force him to do, namely, to resign. This he has done, and he vacates the office of Assistant Resident at Kota Stia on the 1st January. Captain Speedy, we believe, purposes visiting Abyssinia again and spending some time there previous to going home."

THE bill of costs against the Wellington stewards, who were forced into court before the decision of the Calcutta Turf Club in the "Proposition" case, has been received. It amounts to the large sum of Rs. 4,424-4 0, which falls upon the stewards personally.

WE learn from last Saturday's issue of the *Indo-European Correspondence*, that the Roman Catholic missionaries in Eastern Bengal have suffered a heavy loss in the destruction by fire, on the 15th instant, of the Presbytery and Orphanage at Chittagong. The priests of this Mission are Englishmen from the Benedictine monastery at Ramsgate (Kent); they have only recently arrived in India, and this sad accident at the very onset of their career in this country is somewhat disheartening. The fire first broke out at mid-day in a village adjoining the Mission premises, and though every effort was made to prevent the fire spreading, the buildings were in ruins in a couple of hours.

CHOLERA has been very bad at Vizagapatam lately. Mr. Seton (lately arrived), Range Officer of the Golconda Range, lost first of all his wife, then two of his three children, and finally fell himself a victim. Mr. Willock had a severe attack at Vizianagram, and was in great danger for two days, but recovered. In the District Jail there were thirty-nine deaths out of less than sixty cases, and the deaths reported in the district in the first three weeks of November exceed those of any weeks in the past eighteen months, being 914 against 904 in the same period of March last. The deaths reported since June 1876 have exceeded 7,000. The disease has shown itself in every taluq and in every part of every taluq.

MIDHAT PASHA has addressed a letter, published in the *Neue Freie Presse*, to a Turkish statesman, in which he criticises in most severe terms both the government of Turkey and the existing Ottoman *regime*. He praises the patriotic conduct of his fellow-countrymen. The ex-Grand Vizier blames the Porte for rejecting the Protocol, which, he says, the Powers would willingly have modified and made acceptable for the Porte. Midhat deplores that war should have broken out, but under present circumstances he considers that it should be continued; and is of opinion that a separate peace between Russia and Turkey would be the greatest misfortune that could befall the latter. He ends by addressing himself in that sense both to the government and people of Turkey.

The following translation gives the principal points of an article which appeared in a late number of the *Sovremenoi Isvesti*, a journal published at Moscow. "It is necessary," says the writer, "for Russia to possess the Turkish fleet; and the Black Sea must be exclusively hers. Turkey can only be allowed to remain there as a guest. She cannot have the right to keep a fleet in a sea which must be ours, nor the power of sending a fleet into that sea. The Porte must give up the right of possessing fortresses at Varna and Sinope, as well as along the whole coast of the Black Sea. If the Black Sea must be Russian, the Straits also must be Russian. The country abutting upon the Straits will be ours—perhaps not permanently occupied—and Turkey possibly may be allowed to hold it, but no war vessels must approach this territory. How can these objects be attained? To effect them, Russia should also possess garrisons and fortresses on the coast, and anchorage for ships of war in the Bosphorus, or the right of occupying the capital when any armed vessel approaches the Dardanelles, as well as of prohibiting the entrance of any foreign (armed) vessel into the Bosphorus. We must have the right of sending our ships of war into the Mediterranean. This is the necessary sequel to our possession of the Black Sea. If we do not possess this right, the Black Sea will not be wholly ours." As to Mesopotamia, the same journal remarks that as long as that key of the Old World is not in strong hands, England will always find an excuse to seize it. If Mesopotamia be divided between Turkey, Russia, and Persia, so that Turkey shall be isolated from the Persian Gulf, it will be a second loss of the United States of America to England. The possession of Mesopotamia by Russia will kill the worm England which destroys the communications Russia could possess in the East.

TELEGRAPHIC apparatus, combining electric telegraph and the telephone, is being constructed at Berlin for the Russian Army.

A COMPANY for the construction of German canals is forming in London. The company which, it is said, has reason to believe that it may count upon the favour of the Berlin Government, has certainly a wide and promising field before it. The first canal to be undertaken is to connect Berlin and Hamburg.

THE Antonelli will case came before the Civil Tribunal at Rome on Dec. 6. Tajani, for the plaintiff Countess Lambertini, the alleged natural daughter of Cardinal Antonelli, claimed the whole or part of the Cardinal's estate. He contended that paternity could be established by verbal evidence, independently of deeds or documents, that old Papal legislation should be applied to establish paternity, and the present Italian law to determine succession. He engaged in extreme circumstances to produce the real mother. Bacchettoni and Mari, for the defendants, Counts Antonelli, answered that no child has a right to renounce legitimacy or illegitimacy from interested motives, and that verbal evidence is not admissible in opposition to irrefragable acts and documents. The paternity of illegitimate children was not easily proved in contradiction to the baptismal act and the fact of a long life in the house of reputed legitimate parents. It was impossible to prove paternity where the alleged mother was not apparent and is a mere myth. The Court reserved judgment, but victory is assured to the defendants unless the plaintiff can produce her mother.

A SHORT article by Dr. Max Boehr in the Berlin *Klinischr Wochenschrift*, No. 48 (1877), gives some account of the *post mortem* held on the 14th Nov. on Pongo, the gorilla that belonged to the Berlin Aquarium, and was for a while shown in London at the Westminster Aquarium. On his return from England he seemed in excellent health, but after some slight attacks of diarrhœa he suddenly died at 5 o'clock on the morning of November 13. Dr. Boehr mentions that he was brought a year and a half ago to Europe by Dr. Falkenstein from Chinchoxo in Western Africa, and was handed over by the council of the Society for the Exploration of Equatorial Africa to the Berlin Aquarium for the sum of 20,000 marks (£1,000). There was, we believe, also an understanding that if he died the body should be sold to the Berlin Anatomical Museum. The *post mortem* was conducted by Professors Virchow and Hartman. Before it was commenced many measurements were taken, and plaster casts were made of the head, bust, and the four extremities. As there are plenty of stuffed skins and of skulls of gorillas in Germany, the result of Gussfeld and Lenz's expeditions, it was thought that little would be learnt from the skin and skull of this specimen, and their preservation should be of secondary importance. The brain, however, was carefully preserved in fluid for future more minute examination, and all the other organs were as far as possible preserved. The immediate object of the examination was to find the cause of death. Contrary to expectation, the lungs were found in excellent condition, for it was expected the climate would have affected them. There was nothing the matter with the liver, and the only organs found out of order were the intestines. It was evident that Pongo died of nothing but diarrhœa. The condition of the intestines themselves testified to this in addition to the fact of his having suffered from it. A bent pin and a glove button were found in the cœcum, but it does not appear they had accelerated death. Dr. Boehr points out the interest of the proof that, as the lungs were not affected, gorillas can stand the European atmosphere.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Herods of the Town Hall have again apparently perpetrated a dreadful massacre of the innocents. Of nearly 1,100 candidates at the recent matriculation examination, but 217 are reported to have succeeded in passing, whilst between 800 and 900 ingenuous, and probably for the most part illiterate, youths have fallen victims to the relentless severity of the examiners. The rejected candidates and their disappointed teachers would seem to have been so stunned temporarily by the violence of the blow, that they have not yet commenced to inveigh against the examiners and to agitate for a remodelling of the system of examination. But it would be premature to conclude that, because no letters or communications have yet appeared on the subject, none will appear, and that you will not be asked to find space in your columns for the lamentations of the plucked and the remonstrances of the school-masters; they will yet come; and this is probably merely the lull before the storm. We shall then hear repeated the customary complaints regarding "fluctuation of severity," varying standards, questions of exceptional difficulty, and changes of examiners. The failure of close upon 80 per cent. of the candidates will be attributed to a multitude of causes, but it is tolerably safe to prophesy that no indignant or mournful critic of those wretched vessels of wrath, the examiners, will assign as even one of the causes of the want of success of so immense a proportion of the candidates the insufficiency of their knowledge and preparation. The fault will be held to lie anywhere except in the candidates themselves, and yet it is not altogether unlikely that the persons really to blame for the miserable results of the examination are the candidates who presented themselves, knowing but little of any subject and that little badly, and the school-masters who gave such candidates the certificates enabling them to be examined.

In the majority of instances, the masters must have given their assent to the applications of candidates who, unless they themselves were blind leaders of the blind and unfit to be the teachers of others, they must have known possessed no chance of passing. It may be presumed that the University, in requiring these certificates, intended that a schoolmaster before granting his assent to an application to be examined should satisfy himself that his pupil had some reasonable prospect of success. The best practical comment, however, on the value of these certificates is the fact that on an average three out of every five candidates failed to score the requisite minimum number of marks in the English papers. The certificates now furnished are clearly useless and a mere mockery. Apparently under the present system, with but few exceptions, a master gives, as a matter of course, his assent to the application of every raw, ignorant youth, who, on the strength of being able to say "good morning, sir," and to read a few words of English, imagines himself to be an advanced English scholar and capable of confounding all the knavish tricks of the examiners. But if the assent of the teacher is to be nothing more than a mere form, to be granted simply because the pupil has an undue confidence in his own attainments and has ten rupees which he can throw away, it would seem advisable to dispense with it altogether. Either it should not be required, or, if required, it should imply that the person giving it has practically convinced himself that the candidate possesses a satisfactory knowledge of the various subjects in which he has to be examined. If the latter object is to be sought, the wording of the certificate may need alteration, but this is not a difficult matter or beyond the collective wisdom of the syndicate and the registrar. It may be a privilege of the subject to send up candidates to be plucked, but it is a privilege which, in the interests of the University, the examiners, and the candidates themselves, should be confined within reasonable bounds. At present it would seem to be abused.

"The figures for the University Matriculation" (to use the expression of the Director of Public Instruction) just concluded, are not yet published as far as I am aware, but those for the matriculation examination in 1876 are contained in Mr. Chatfield's last Report. From them it would appear that, of the 1,154 candidates in that year, about two-fifths were pupils from Government or native State Institutions, a somewhat smaller proportion came from aided or private Institutions, and the remainder, or rather more than one-fifth, were youths who had sat at the feet of private tutors. A study of the results is not uninteresting. It shows that whilst 26 per cent. of the Government and native State school candidates passed, and 17 per cent. of the candidates from aided or private institutions were successful, only 3½ per cent. of the unfortunates who put their trust in private tutors managed to satisfy the examiners. It is of course discreditable alike to the masters and to the pupils that three out of every four boys from Government schools and five out of every six boys from private institutions should have failed to pass what is not after all a very severe examination; but the point which seems to me especially deserving of notice is, that out of 239 candidates educated—if such a term can rightly be applied to them—by private tutors, only 8 came through the ordeal successfully. The Indian grinder has clearly his reputation yet to come. His past annals would appear to be somewhat inglorious, and the money spent on him by parents and guardians cannot be regarded as being as a rule a profitable investment. In the majority doubtless of instances, the person dignified by the appellation of private tutor is some Brahmin or Parsee who, knowing little himself, and either having failed in the occupation to which he first took or being too indolent to apply himself vigorously to any profession, thinks that if he can do nothing else he is at all events fit to teach others, and, by underselling the Government schools and the missionary and other scholastic institutions, manages to obtain a few luckless pupils. Such a man would refuse a certificate to none of his pupils: he would give one to an infant in arms. And yet apparently the University is bound to accept, and does accept, the certificates of persons of this stamp, the inevitable consequence being that not one in twenty-five of the candidates who present themselves with the assent of these eminent instructors succeeds in scraping through the examination. The results of the Matriculation Examination just finished are slightly more favourable than those shown in 1876, 26 per cent. of the candidates examined having passed as against 18 per cent. in 1876, but, notwithstanding this small improvement, they must be regarded as unsatisfactory. Unsatisfactory, too, they will remain until some change is made in the existing system under which virtually any one who chooses is permitted to present himself at the examination. It is all very well to revile the examiners and to lay the blame at their doors, but it is not they who are really in fault. A certain standard must be maintained; the present standard, if it errs in anything, errs in being too low, especially in English. If the great majority of the candidates do not come up to the standard, they must be rejected, but the examiners can hardly justly be deemed liable to censure because the examinees are unfit to pass.

The adoption of two measures appears to me to be called for, unless we are to reconcile ourselves to seeing three-fourths of the candidates for matriculation plucked annually. First, in place of the vague certificate now furnished, giving the assent of the master or teacher to the candidate's application, a far more precise and stringent certificate should be required declaring that the person granting his assent has satisfied himself of the fitness of the candidate to present himself for the examination; and, secondly, some restriction should be placed upon the number and class of persons whose certificates can be accepted. Certificates granted by any petty private schoolmaster or tutor should not necessarily be accepted as sufficient. In fact it is, in my opinion, to be desired that the University should refuse to accept any certificates save those given by head masters of certain specified schools, Government and private. It may be urged that this would bear hardly upon the masters of many small schools, and upon the so-termed private tutors. Be it so. The results of the recent matriculation examinations have shown that as teachers they are for the most part incompetent, and that they recklessly give their assent to the applications of candidates who, as they must know, unless they are as ignorant as their own pupils, have not the remotest chance of success in the examination. To deprive such persons of the privilege of granting certificates is to benefit the cause of education. It may rob them of their occupation, but so much the better if they are unfitted for it. The interests of the schoolboys have to be consulted as well as those of the schoolmasters, and any measure which would have the effect of causing boys to be sent for their education to high class institutions instead of to petty little schools and inefficient cheap crammers ought, it appears to me, to meet with cordial support on the part of the University.

I had intended to have offered a few remarks on the examination for the degree of B. A., but this letter has attained to such dimensions that I must reserve them for a future communication, should you think fit to insert this in your columns.—I am, &c.

A FELLOW.

Dec. 27.

PRIVATE ARBITRATION COURTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your surmise in your note to my letter inserted in to-day's *Bombay Gazette* is correct. By mistake I had *inverted* the items of revenue and expenditure of court fees for the city of Bombay in 1873. It should be thus:—

Court Fee Revenue	Rs. 264 473
Cost of Courts	" 476,554
Loss	Rs. 212,'81

W. M. COGHLAN.

The Court House, Tanna, Dec. 27.

LOTTERIES
BY PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent X. has done a public service by drawing attention to these lotteries, and I only ask for a corner of your paper to expose the terms of the Lanowlee lottery advertised in your paper to-day. The promoter apparently wants to get rid of his property at a price which he cannot obtain in the market, and he values his three houses at Rs. 41,000 and offers in addition Rs. 8,000 in cash prizes; but then he requires the public to subscribe Rs. 62,000, and gives no information as to what is to become of the balance of Rs. 13,000.

Will the promoter inform the public how many tickets have been taken and where the money is deposited which he has received, and will the Government of Bombay insist upon his fixing a day for the drawing or returning the money to the subscribers?

Dec. 27.

A. B. C.

BOMBAY.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, Paul Homej was convicted of having in his possession wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 12 without being able to give a satisfactory explanation in respect of it, and was fined Rs. 30.

DEATH FROM BEING KNOCKED DOWN.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital touching the death of an old Hindoo, name unknown, who was accidentally knocked down by a carriage and died in consequence of the shock received. Verdict accordingly.

A WARNING TO RECKLESS DRIVERS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Noormahomed Abba, a buggy-driver, was charged before the Hon'ble Mr. Dosabhoy with driving his carriage in a rash and negligent manner and thereby causing injury to Shriputty Babajee. Prisoner was fined Rs. 15 for the offence.

ACCIDENT ON THE RAILWAY.—Gungaram Ramjee, a laborer in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, was accidentally crushed yesterday between two engine buffers, and died in consequence of the injuries. A Coroner's inquest was held at Byculla, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.—Henry Walse, a European, was placed yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee at the Fort Police Court on a charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Francis de Souza. As the complainant is under treatment at the hospital, the case was adjourned until the 4th proximo, the prisoner being bailed in his own recognizances of Rs. 200.

DISOBEDIENCE OF LAWFUL COMMANDS.—Captain Anderson, master of the P. and O steam ship Sumatra, yesterday prosecuted Thomas Breeze, an articled seaman, for wilful disobedience of lawful commands on board that steamer. Mr. Nana Morojee, the trying magistrate, sentenced defendant to a week's imprisonment, on the expiration of which he is to be sent on board.

CHEATING.—Jeevunram Hurrichund, a jeweller, applied yesterday to Mr. Nana Morojee at the Fort Police Court for a warrant against one Nagajee Limbajee, a Marwaree, for cheating in respect of 16 lbs. and 2½ tolas of coral, of the aggregate value of Rs. 384. A warrant was issued for the seizure of the property and for the arrest of the prisoner, who is supposed to have absconded to Dhoolia.—A warrant was also issued against Gunputrao Nanajee, at the instance of Narayan Wishwanath, on a similar charge in respect of Rs. 150.

PANTOMIME AT THE ELPHINSTONE THEATRE.—We must congratulate the members of the Elphinstone Club on the success which attended their performance of Saturday last, when the Christmas Pantomime was produced for the first time this season. The scenery and dresses, as well as the mechanical contrivances, were most creditably got up. The best portion of the piece was the charming burlesque of the "Indur Sabha," which provoked much laughter. The impersonations of Goolfan, Lal Dev, the sepoy, the little boy, and of many others were really fine bits of acting. This piece will be repeated this evening.

FREIGHTS.—Although there are about 34 disengaged vessels in the port of Singapore, their Captains refuse to accept the low rates of freight current for London and Liverpool, and prefer to wait the advent of better times, which seem slow of arrival. The last fixture for London was the Jos Vinicombe, freighted at £1 2s. 6d. for dead weight and £1 15s. for light cargo. A similar slackness in the shipping trade is reported from Japan and China.

DIVINE SERVICE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week:—Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; No 2, Dean Lane, Fort; and Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m; Monday, 7-30 p.m., Thursday, 7-30 p.m. All persons are cordially invited.

THE CALCUTTA RACES, 1877.

SECOND DAY, 24TH DECEMBER 1877.

Alipore Plate.—Hurdle Race.

Mr. John's	b eng g Gameboy	1
Lord Beresford's	b w g Oliver Twist	2
Mr. Weeke's	bk w g Asmodeous	3

Yanathon and Hurricane fell. Gameboy made his own running and led throughout.

Abdool Gunny Meabs Plate mile.

K. A. O.'s	Marquis	1
Mr. Herbert's	King Arthur	2
M. M. Dos's	Anarchy	3

Magnificent race.

Viceroy's Cup.

Kingcraft	11	stone	1
Orlando	8 11	lbs	2
Louise Victoria	8 7		3
Pegasus	8 11		4

Kingcraft led all the way and romped in.

Stand Plate—¾ mile.

Dolly Varden	8st. 10 bs.	1
Nimblefoot	7st. 10lbs.	2
Thisbe	8st. 11lbs.	3

Nimblefoot got a long start of everything, but the English mare caught him and beat him in the straight.

Turnbull Cup.—¾ mile.

b cb	Spider	11st.	1
g a h	Gazelle	8st. 11lbs.	2
cb a h	The Count	9st. 7lbs.	3

Won easily by the countrybred who galloped over the Arabs.

A BANGALORE paper publishes the advertisement below, in which a young gentleman is anxious to find a partner for life. "We have made arrangements," says the editor, "to have the many letters that will be sent to us brought from the Post Office. A cart will be in readiness every morning to bring away the load of epistles that may be expected. We wish the young gentleman joy in having to read them all." NOTICE: A prepossessing young man in the highlands of Mysore who is bemoaning his lonely lot, wishes to meet with a lovely accomplished young girl, with a view to matrimony. She must be young, affectionate, and good tempered. He is the owner of several valuable estates, from which he is drawing a large income. Although it is not absolutely necessary that she should be an heiress, yet it is somewhat desirable that she should possess a small dowry. No widow over twenty-five need apply. Address care Editor.—A. S. C. M.

LAW REGARDING PROPERTY OF DECEASED PARSIS.

MR. G. M. MACPHERSON, district Judge of Surat, has forwarded the following important communication to Khan Bahadoor Davar Rustomjee Khurshedjee Modi, President of the Parsi Panchayet of Surat, for the information and guidance of the Parsis of that district. The Davar has, in pursuance of that letter, issued a notice in English and Guzerati. We understand that he is now engaged in preparing a petition on behalf of the Mofussil Parsis to be forwarded to Government, praying that the inconveniences of the present law may be remedied:—

From G. M. Macpherson, Esquire, Acting District Judge, Surat.
To Khan Bahadur, Davar Rastamji Khurshedji Modi, President of the Parsi Panchayet, Surat.

Surat, 26th November 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to request that you will, if possible, make known among the Parsis, living in this District the provisions of the law as to the property of deceased Parsis. When a Parsi dies leaving any property in this District, I am required by Section 64 of Act 2 of 1874 to report that circumstance with details given in the Section to the Administrator General. That Section also makes it imperative on me to take the property of the deceased into my charge or to appoint an officer to take and keep possession of it till it can be made over to some one entitled to receive it, as shown in the Section, a copy of which is appended to this. Hitherto I have appointed near relations of the deceased to take and keep possession of the property, making them for the time officers of the Court. This was done to prevent the inconvenience which would result from a stranger's taking possession of the deceased's property. But I regret to find that in few cases have applications been made for probate or for letters of administration, and it will be impossible for the Administrator General longer to stay his hand. Also, I cannot continue to appoint people to take possession and retain it for me when they resist the law and abstain from doing that which they are bound to do, and treat the property as if no further steps as to it had to be taken. It will therefore be my painful duty to enforce the law and not to allow relations of the deceased to retain property when they do not act as the law provides; and I shall have to appoint others to take possession. Any inconvenience occasioned by this will be due solely to the conduct of the parties themselves; but I cannot conceal from myself the fact that there will be inconvenience to them. I shall therefore be obliged if you will help the Parsis in this District by informing them of the law, so that they may as soon as possible after the death of relations take the proper steps to enable them to legally have possession of the deceased's property, instead of forcing me to do that which the law requires but which will cause them inconvenience and also expense.

The following is the notice referred to above, issued by Khan Bahadoor Davar.

NOTICE TO ALL ZOROASTRIANS.

G. M. Macpherson, Esquire, Acting District Judge of Surat, has written a letter for the information of our community, copy of which is printed below in order that every one may become acquainted with its contents. His object is most benevolent and considerate. He cannot allow the law to be violated or disregarded; but he would wish, with the co-operation of our community, to mitigate its severity as far as possible. I contemplate with grief the difficulties in which our community is likely to be involved. But so long as no petitions have been sent from the entire Parsi community to the proper authorities, representing the great inconveniences and manifold difficulties of the law which has been made applicable to us, and so long as that law stands unaltered as at present, it appears to me, and it is my sincere advice to every Parsi gentleman, that our best course, and also our duty, is to act according to the provisions of the law in a loyal and becoming spirit, so that the evil pointed out in Mr. Macpherson's letter may, so far as may be possible, be reduced to small proportions.

DAVAR R. KHURSHEDJI MODI.

Surat, Dec. 6th 1877.

ARRIVAL OF MAJOR SANDEMAN IN KURRACHEE.

MAJOR Sandeman, and his escort, composed of two hundred of the Jacob's Horse, and accompanied by the Jam of Lus Beyla, his son, and seven of the principal Sirdars of Beloochistan, with a large retinue of followers, arrived here early last Saturday morning. They had halted on Friday night at the Hubb. Major Sandeman was met close to Kurrachee by Major General Howard Vyse, Commanding the Sind Division; Colonel Renney, Commanding Royal Artillery; Mr. Alexander, the Assistant Superintendent of Kurrachee Police, Mr. Ingle, the Civil Official in charge of Kurrachee, and the inspector of Town Police, Mr. Bazonjee Nowrojee. Three or four ladies on horseback were observed among those who had assembled to welcome Major Sandeman to Kurrachee. The crowds that had gathered to greet the Jam would baffle description; it may not be generally known that large numbers of his subjects are located in Kurrachee, employed in various ways, and they were resolved to get up a demonstration of some sort; the only way they could do so was to give vent to their exuberance of feeling in shouts, proclaiming the advent of their ruler! The police had enough to do to clear the road for the cavalcade to pass. A salute, due to Major Sandeman's political rank, was fired in the afternoon. Major Sandeman will leave for Bombay on Friday, *en route* for Europe, where he will sojourn for a few months. This highly distinguished political officer's services in Beloochistan have been most valuable; with a tact and an ingenuity very few possess he has succeeded, in an eminently satisfactory manner, in restoring peace and order to a country which was a stranger to both for years; and the greatest feat he has accomplished, has been the reconciliation of the Sirdars to the Khan of Khelat, towards whom they were on terms of deadly enmity for a long period of time. Major Sandeman has won the confidence and the esteem of the Beloochees, who, almost to a man, hold him in the highest respect. He is looked upon as the saviour of their country, and the estimate set on him may well be judged of by the principal Sirdars of the country voluntarily escorting him to Kurrachee. In fact, the relations now between the British Government and the Khelat Court are on the most satisfactory footing, and so long as Major Sandeman is at the helm of affairs in Beloochistan [illegible] on those relations being maintained intact.—*Sind Advocate*.

SUPERANNUATION PENSION OF UNCOVENANTED OFFICERS.

DESPATCH.

INDIA OFFICE, London, 25th Oct. 1877.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—I have considered in Council your Financial letter, dated the 13th August 1877, recommending that Uncovenanted officers may be allowed to retire on a superannuation pension at the age of 55 years without producing medical evidence of inefficiency.

2. You point out that, under existing rules, an Uncovenanted officer who has attained the age of 55 years is only eligible for privilege leave, and for any special leave to which he may be entitled, and you consider it inequitable that an officer should be deprived of the privilege of furlough because he has attained to a certain age, and yet not allowed to retire without a certificate of inefficiency, which he may not be able to procure.

3. Your proposition is approved, on the understanding that a superannuation pension will only be granted to an officer who would be entitled to a pension of like amount if he had retired on medical certificate.

WORKING OF THE LOCK HOSPITALS.

EXTRACT from the proceedings of the Government of India under date Fort William, the 22nd December.

RESOLUTION.

From the reports submitted it appears that the working of the Lock Hospitals has, upon the whole, been productive of good, both in diminishing the prevalence and mitigating the severity of venereal disease among registered prostitutes and the European soldiery, and that the amount of good thus effected is sufficient to warrant the maintenance system with such improvements as may be found practicable.

2. The circumstances which have chiefly interfered with the successful working of the rules for the prevention of venereal disease, and have rendered the results incomplete and unsatisfactory, appear to have been the difficulty of suppressing clandestine prostitution and the low state of morality prevailing among women in European regiments.

3. With regard to the removal of the former of these difficulties—the difficulty of checking clandestine prostitution—local circumstances, as many of the reports show, make this more easy in some places than in others, but much doubtless depends upon regimental arrangements, as is proved by the marked difference exhibited in some cases by various bodies of men at the same station. The prevalence of disease indeed may be said to depend more upon regimental control than on the working of Lock Hospitals, and while the latter may doubtless be made more effective than at present is the case, the Government of India are persuaded that much must depend on the improved efficiency of the former. In one case which has been brought under the notice of the Governor General in Council it was conclusively shown that the prejudices entertained by the Commanding Officer of a regiment against the system nullified all protective measures or rather virtually caused their abandonment.

4. As regards the protection of the general population, a great deal more can be effected under the Contagious Diseases Act (XIV. of 1868) than is or can be done under the Cantonment rules which are restricted to limited areas. In Cantonments no law can be made to apply to European married women in order to prevent the mischief caused by them. But as regards the Contagious Diseases Act there seems every reason to believe that if, in co-operation with the Military authorities, measures are taken to bring a wider range of the population under the precautionary measures prescribed therein, and if these measures are organized in such a way as to avoid oppression, and without involving inordinate expenditure, much good may be expected to result, although at the same time it would seem advisable to work more directly upon the troops themselves for whose benefit the whole scheme is established.

5. The following measures for the prevention of illicit prostitution and the more efficient working of the system generally appear to the Government of India to be worthy of consideration:

(a.) The limitation of the area within which preventive measures shall be enforced, and the employment of a special detective police under the superintendence of a European, selected British soldiers being possibly employed in the capacity. It will, of course, be understood that the effect of any measures of this kind must depend upon the ability of the Military authorities to prevent all but men of good character from going beyond the protected limits, which again must depend to a considerable extent upon local circumstances.

(b.) Increased penalties to be imposed on women, whether in Cantonments or in adjoining towns and villages, found practising illicit prostitution.

(c.) The more hearty co-operation of the Civil and Military authorities in preventive and curative measures.

6. While endeavours will be made on the part of Military authorities to aid the operations of the Lock Hospitals, the Governor General in Council considers it expedient, with reference to the probability of an early recasting of the Cantonment Act (XXII. of 1864), to obtain the opinion of Local Governments and Administrations as to how far it is necessary to alter the existing law so as to bring it more into conformity with the Contagious Diseases Act (XIV. of 1868), or even to give extended powers.

7. The Government of India will also be glad to receive and consider any other suggestions which may occur to Local Governments and Administrations for the improvement of the Lock Hospital system generally.

MONSIEUR TAINE ON THE BEAUTY OF ENGLISH LADIES.—The point which seems particularly to have impressed itself upon the mind of this brilliant French writer, with respect to "English Beauties," is the "dazzling purity of their complexions." Doubtless, nature has richly endowed our countrywomen in this respect, but art has done no less in supplying such an exquisite preparation as ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, which so far aids nature as to remove freckles, roughness of skin, tan and sunburn, and produces a pure and delicate complexion. Buy only ROWLANDS', of 20, Hatton Garden, London. Sold all over the world by chemists druggists, bazaar and storekeepers.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE CALCUTTA PRESS ON THE FAMINE BUDGET.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

The Calcutta press to-day unanimously approve the Famine finance measures, specially commending the equalisation of the salt duties and the abolition of the inland customs line. The *Indian Daily News* declares that this measure, with the rejection of an income tax, entitles Government to generous criticism. It says that the licence tax is a judicious adaptation of Mr. Harington's tax, and praises Sir John Strachey's candour in explaining its working, which will receive the public confidence. The salt tax reform also marks an important advance in administration.

The *Englishman* is gratified at the reduction of public expenditure since 1869, and hints of probable reduction of the Home and Military charges. It approves of the equalisation of the salt tax. The enhancement in Bombay and Madras is compensated by the remission of the land tax. The licence tax is so arranged as to mitigate or remove its inquisitorial character.

The *Statesman* praises Sir John Strachey's condemnation of the barbarous inland customs line. It says that the statement is a quiet and unobtrusive effort to obtain the necessary funds in the least objectionable way, and in a direction which indicates financial reform.

THE HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY.

MHOW, Dec. 28.

The Government of India have sanctioned the opening, on the 1st January, of that part of the Holkar State Railway just completed over the Ghauts, between Mhow and Choral Chowkie. A train will start from Oojein at 7-30 in the morning, and run through Indore, Mhow, and Choral Chowkie to Khundwa in time to catch the Bombay mail. There will probably be no tamasha. Sir Henry Daly has gone to Calcutta.

MHOW RACES.

FOURTH DAY.

MHOW, Dec. 28.

MHOW STEEPLECHASE.

Uncle John	1
Cigarette	2

LOSER'S HANDICAP.

Corsair	1
Shah	2
Rook	3

Time—2m. 33½s.

STEEPLECHASE FOR ARABS.

Cherub	1

INDORE PURSE.

Nonpareil	1
Dutchman	2

Time—4m. 3½s.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE ADVANCE OF THE SERVIANS.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Latest advices from the seat of war in Bulgaria state that the Servians have captured Leskovatz, situated on the River Morava and to the south of Nisch, and also Kurshunlie, to the north-west of Leskovatz.

THE PLEVNA PRISONERS.

A Russian official despatch states, that the Turkish prisoners captured at Plevna are suffering greatly, and that numbers are dying from the intensely cold weather. Assistance in the shape of relief is said to be impossible.

JUNCTION OF THE SERVIAN AND RUSSIAN TROOPS.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

The Servian troops have effected a junction with the Russians, and are advancing on Sophia.

IMPORTANT RUSSIAN STATEMENT.

It is semi-officially stated at Saint Petersburg, that the opening of the British Parliament next month is encouraging the Porte to resist Russian arms, and will compel the Russians to march on Constantinople.

LETTER BY SIR JAMES STEPHEN.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

A letter has appeared from the pen of Sir James Stephen, in which he exhaustively refutes the charges brought against the Indian Government respecting irrigation by Mr. John Bright in his speech of the 11th instant, and shows how much the Indian Government have done for irrigation. If, he says, the irrigation schemes are wanting in comprehensiveness, then the India Office is responsible and not the Government of India. Sir James concludes in defence of the further construction of railways in India, and states that a second letter will shortly appear in which he will reply to Mr. Bright's other attacks on the Indian Government.

SIR J. STRACHEY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

The London papers of to-day, in reviewing Sir John Strachey's financial statement, comment most favourably on it.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BRIDGE AT NIKOPOLIS.

News has been received of the destruction of the bridge thrown across the Danube at Nikopolis, owing to the pressure of ice against it. Communication between the Roumanian and Bulgarian shores will shortly be restricted to steamers.

AUSTRIA AND SERVIA.

The Austrian Government has sent a warning to Servia not to carry the war into Bosnia or Herzegovina.

THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

The British Mediterranean Squadron, at present anchored in Besika Bay, has been ordered to the Gulf of Vourla.

CAPTURE OF A TURKISH TRANSPORT.

A Russian cruiser has captured a Turkish transport with 800 troops on board.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, Dec. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Agra, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left to-day.

THE INDIAN TROOP SERVICE.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 27.

The Indian transport Crocodile has arrived from Bombay to-day.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

The Bombay Mails of the 10th inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday. The heavy Bombay Mails of the 26th ult., via Southampton, per P. and O. steamer Poonah, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, Dec. 27, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed unchanged. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera .... 5 5/16d.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

3 per cent. Consols for Account 94½

5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872 .... 107½

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes ..£14,000,000.... Inc. £2,200,000

Bills Discounted ..£18,400,000.... Inc. £400,000

Bullion ....£24,000,000.... Dec. £100 000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 46½ per cent.

Arrivals—Asia, Poonah.

Departure—Nor.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MANGALORE, Dec. 28, 10-40 A.M.

Steamer Peshawur from Aden arrived.

FAMINE REWARDS.

Although it is understood that rewards for famine work will not be given [illegible]neral rule until the famine organisation has completed its object, yet we hear that an exception has been made in the case of General Kennedy, who will go to Calcutta to receive the honor of K. C. S. I. on the 1st of January.

THE NEW FRONTIER GOVERNMENT.

A special telegram from London is published in the *Pioneer* which says that the Viceroy's scheme for a separate frontier Government has received the sanction of the Secretary of State. General Roberts, Quartermaster General, will probably be the first Commissioner. He will be relieved of all civil duties.

MILITARY OBSERVANCE OF THE FIRST JANUARY.

In accordance with instructions from the Government of India, His Excellency the Commander-in-chief directs that on the 1st January next, and on the 1st January in each year, being the anniversary of the proclamation of the assumption of the title of "Empress of India" by Her Majesty the Queen, a Parade of troops shall be held, and an Imperial Salute be fired, at the principal military stations in India, according to the procedure detailed. Afterwards the brigade will give "three cheers for Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Empress of India." At this caution all helmets will be taken off, and the officer commanding the parade will give the time. The brigade will then take close order, march past in quick time, if ordered, and then proceed direct to quarters. During this Parade, the General Officer and Staff will take post as laid down in para 4, Section 2, part VII, Field Exercises of 1877, and will join in the salute. It is to be understood that the occasion is a holiday, and on this Parade the officer in command is to receive no general salute, nor is there to be any parade exercise; the march past, if ordered, will be only in quick time.

INDIAN CEMETERIES.

The following rules for the care and use of Government Cemeteries other than those in the Presidency Town of the Diocese of Calcutta, for the levy and expenditure of fees on graves and monuments in Cemeteries and Churches throughout India, and for the levy of other ecclesiastical fees, are published in the *Gazette of India*:—

I.

CHARGE OF THE CEMETERY.

The Resident Chaplain of a station has charge of the general cemetery and frames an estimate of the expenditure connected therewith in accordance with the directions contained in para. 1, Resolution dated 9th November 1876. During the temporary absence of the Chaplain, and at stations where there is no Resident Chaplain, the charge of the cemetery belongs to the Chief Magistrate on the spot, or the senior Military Officer if the cemetery is attached to a Military cantonment. At out-stations where there is a Church Committee the charge of the cemetery will belong to the senior member of Committee, and where there is no such Committee, to any subordinate officer nominated by the Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner of the district. Every reasonable effort should be made by the Resident Chaplain or other officer in charge not only to keep the cemetery in decent order, but to preserve its character as the resting-place of the remains of departed friends by providing for the necessary repairs, and by planting the ground with suitable trees. The officer who has charge of the cemetery under the operation of Rule I. will perform all the duties assigned to the Chaplain, with the exception of the approval of the inscriptions in that part of the cemetery reserved for the Church of England. These are to be forwarded to the visiting Chaplain, or, if there be none, to the Archdeacon, and not cut till his sanction be obtained. Should, however, an inscription be disapproved, it may be referred to Government for decision.

INTERMENTS BY WHOM TO BE CONDUCTED.

The Chaplain buries Christians of all denominations whose friends desire his services as laid down in the orders of the Government of India dated 6th June 1877, using always the service of the Church of England and the consecrated portion of the cemetery.

A portion of every cemetery will be set apart by the orders of Government for the use of Roman Catholic congregations and another portion will be appropriated for the joint use of other Christians whose friends desire that they should be interred otherwise than according to the ritual of either the Church of England or of the Church of Rome, or who cannot legally be so interred. These unconsecrated portions thus set apart are not to be fenced or walled off from the rest of the cemetery, but simply divided off by a pathway, and they must be added to the existing cemetery or reserved from it. If the existing cemetery be large enough for the wants of the whole Christian community, such portions will be reserved, without reference to the fact that the whole enclosure has or has not been consecrated according to the rites of the Church of England. If the cemetery be only large enough for the wants of Christians desiring to be buried with the service of the Church of England, such portions will be added. The whole cemetery thus divided is to be surrounded by a wall, to have but one gate of entrance, and to be under the care of the officer specified above.

Ministers of all denominations have a right to conduct the service of burial over the body of any deceased member of their respective congregations who may be buried in any fitting portion of the ground set apart for the denomination to which the deceased belonged. At least six hours' previous notice of the burial should be given to the Chaplain in charge of the burial ground, or, in the absence of the Chaplain, to the officer who may be in actual charge. The period herein prescribed may, for special reasons, be shortened with the permission of the Chaplain or officer in charge of the cemetery. Such Chaplain or officer will, if he thinks the circumstances of the case demand it, bring the facts to the notice of the local magisterial authorities in time to admit of an order stopping the burial being passed if necessary. A certificate of burial drawn up according to the required form must be sent to the Chaplain or to the Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, to be entered in the register kept up by him.

No burial can take place in that part of a Government cemetery which has been set apart for the use of members of the Church of England, unless the service prescribed by the Church is read by the Chaplain, if there be one, or, in his absence, by the layman who officiates at the funeral. But a person may be interred in the other portions of a Government cemetery with or without the use of any services of religion.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR BURYING.

The arrangements for making the necessary preparations for digging graves, preparing coffins, and the like should rest in military stations upon the senior military officer and in civil stations upon the chief local Magistrate. These officers are authorized to direct any local Public Works officer to supply all that is necessary. The local Public Works officer would usually be the Executive Engineer of Military Works in military stations and the Civil Executive Engineer in other stations. The expenditure incurred by the Executive Engineer will be held in his miscellaneous advance account until repaid by the officer authorizing the expenditure. But in cases of necessity or emergency, either officer may be called upon to do what is required.

The officer in charge of the cemetery shall keep a plan of the entire cemetery to be provided by the Public Words Department, with references written upon it in a book, in which the names of parties interred are recorded; this plan and book being kept with the church registers.

ERECTION AND REPAIR OF MONUMENTS.

Monuments may be erected by any interested persons. The inscription, before being cut, and the design must be first approved of as laid down, and the dimensions of the monument must accord with the orders in para. 3, Resolution dated 9th November 1876.

The Chaplain should communicate with the friends of the deceased when a monument needs repairing, or, when such communication is not possible, advertize three times in the *Gazette of India* and the gazette of the Province; and if it falls into a ruinous condition, and no party will undertake to restore it, the ruined monument must be made level with the ground during the next repairs, and any slab it contained must be placed over the grave in simple masonry, or be inserted in the wall. All work connected with monuments must, as far as possible, be carried on outside the cemetery, and any undertaker not removing the debris of his work immediately upon its completion is liable to a fine of Rs. 5.

Note.—This rule does not apply to monuments of historical or archæological interest. Lists of such tombs should be obtained by local Governments and Administrations, and as many of them as may be properly preserved at the public expense should be looked after by the local Public Works Department.

INSPECTION.

The cemetery should be inspected once in a half-year by the Chaplain in company with the Executive Engineer, the plan and book kept being also examined, and a report made to the Archdeacon, and recorded in the Ecclesiastical record-book of the station, and also in the Engineer's office.

Commissioners of Divisions should inspect cemeteries, whether closed or in use, within their respective jurisdictions in the course of their annual tours, and should bring to the notice of the local Government any instances of cemeteries which are negligently kept, or which the officers in charge may have allowed to fall into a state of bad repair or disorder. All cemeteries are equally subject to the visitation and supervision of the Bishop and Archdeacon. Sanitary officers in cantonments are invited to inspect cemeteries within their respective cantonments, and to report to local Governments any matter calling for notice.

It is desirable that officers commanding regiments or detachments should be instructed to cause a report to be made to the nearest civil officer of graves dug for soldiers on march, that measures may be taken for the effectual protection and preservation. These graves and all scattered Christian graves throughout the district are under the care of the local civil authorities.

The above rules do not apply to Presidency cemeteries, which have rules of their own.

II.

WHAT FEES ARE PAYABLE, AND BY WHOM.

RULE I.—A fee of 8 annas for every square foot of ground occupied shall be charged for the construction of any masonry grave in a burial-ground.

RULE II.—A further fee of one rupee per square foot shall be levied on the erection of a monument in a burial-ground provided, however, that for a simple head-stone or flat slab not more than 3 feet 6 inches in height or length, and 2 feet in width, a uniform fee of Rs. 5 only shall be charged. A fee of Rs. 75 shall be levied on a faculty for the erection of a monument in a church.

RULE III.—When a cenotaph is erected in a cemetery, a fee of Rs. 50 shall be levied in addition to the fee charged for the ground occupied, and the space should be strictly limited to six feet square.

RULE IV.—Fees for masonry graves and monuments should be levied over the whole cemetery, including those portions which are used by Roman Catholics and Nonconformists.

EXEMPTION FROM FEES IN GOVERNMENT CEMETERIES.

RULE V.—British soldiers and non-commissioned officers are exempted, with retrospective effect, from the payment of any fee for the construction of masonry graves, or for the erection of monuments in burial-grounds to the memory of their comrades, wives or children. No monument, however, either regimental or private, shall exceed the dimensions prescribed in paragraph 3, Home Department Resolution, dated 9th November 1876.

RULE VI.—The Chunar pensioneers being more or less under military control come under the same category of soldiers, and are therefore entitled to the same exemptions as soldiers. But this ruling does not apply to other pensioners who are not similarly under military control.

RULE VII.—The Chaplain may at his discretion reduce, or altogether remit in cases of extreme poverty, the fee leviable on the construction of masonry graves, but not for the erection of monuments.

NOTE.—The Bishop on special occasions may sanction a reduction or remission of fees for the erection of monuments.

FEES BY WHOM TO BE COLLECTED.

RULE VIII.—In those stations in which a mason has been appointed, who alone is allowed to work within the cemetery, he is required, in exchange for the monopoly, to collect the fees on monuments and masonry graves and pay them to the Chaplain; and any person ordering the construction of a masonry grave or monument by mason or undertaker other than the person appointed by the Chaplain must pay the fees in advance.

FEES TO WHOM TO BE PAID.

RULE IX.—The fees prescribed in Rules 1, 2, and 3 should be paid to the Chaplain, or, in the absence of the Chaplain, to the officers in charge of the burial-ground and remitted at once to the Civil treasury, except fees for monuments in churches which should be paid over by the Chaplain to the charitable objects to which the Bishop assigns them when his faculty is issued.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RULE XI.—(1) A person may not purchase a portion of a Government cemetry as a burial-place for himself and his family, so as to have a right to fence it with a rail or fence, and thus make it the private property of himself and family. But when such rights already exist, they are not without reason to be interferred with, and special cases as they arise may require exceptional treatment. And in such cases the Archdeacon may exercise his discretion with the sanction of the local Government.

(2.)—All private rights must, however, cease if for sanitary or other public reasons the cemetry is closed against burials, or even that portion of it in which the private ground is situated, but in special cases the Archdeacon may exercise his discretion of giving permission to open a vault or masonry grave.

(3.)—No kutcha grave can be opened in any cemetery for the purpose of converting it into a masonry grave without application to the Archdeacon which must be accompanied by a certificate from the Principal Medical Officer that this may be done without risk to public health.

RULE XII.—(1.) When a piece of ground is granted by Government as a cemetery to a Railway Company for the interment of its own servants, which afterwards keeps it in repair and provides the necessary establishment, so that beyond the original grant of ground Government is at no expense, the collection and application of fees accruing is left to the decision of the Railway Company which maintains the cemetery in good order and repair.

(2).—The Commissioner or district or Judicial Officer, and in military stations the officer commanding should inspect such cemeteries and report to Government if they find them negligently kept.

III.

OTHER ECCLESIASTICAL FEES.

RULE I.—No fees are charged for the performance of the rite of baptism or burial, or for the registration of the performance of these offices.

RULE II.—In addition to the fee for the Surrogate's license, a fee of Rs. 10 shall be charged on all marriages by license, except the marriages of officers and others in the Military or Naval Service of Her Majesty.

RULE III.—The fee for a Surrogate's license shall be Rs. 50 both at the Presidency towns and in the interior. No fee shall be charged on marriages by banns.

RULE IV.—When registers are searched and a copy of any entry given, a fee of rupee one shall be charged for the first year, and four annas for every additional year over which the search may extend; as well as a fee of rupee one for the certificate. Soldiers, sailors and non-commissioned and petty officers are exempted from payment.

NOTE.—The amount of fees payable for marriages performed, and for searching registers kept in accordance with the provisions of Act XV of 1872 (The Indian Christian Marriage Act) is fixed by each Local Government.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

RUMOURS OF THE SERAGLIO.

(*From a Correspondent of the "Times."*)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 25.

The condition of the capital at the present moment is anything but reassuring, and the excitement to which the attempts to poison Mahmoud Damad gave rise has by no means subsided. Inflammatory placards occasionally testify to the seething hatred which is felt by many classes for that cross-grained and scowling Pasha, and it is no exaggeration to say that if the Sultan but frowned on the man he would most assuredly be stoned in the streets or assassinated in his own house in 24 hours. But who shall say what bond of union exists between these two brothers-in-law, or what mysterious tie it is that keeps in close alliance two characters so singularly unsuited to each other, the one captious, irritable, and suspicious, the other morose, treacherous and overbearing? There is a growing conviction that Murad is not so insane as he has been represented. It is difficult to discover whether there really was any design on the part of an influential party in the State to replace that Monarch, but there is no doubt that there has been an immense re-awakening of sympathy, we may say of affection, for the unfortunate prisoner. In spite of every effort to prevent the public from ascertaining the real condition in which he now is, it leaks out from time to time that he is as sane now as when he ascended the throne, and it is worthy of remark that the very precautions which are taken to prevent any attempt at a rescue or deliverance from his gaolers are instrumental in divulging the real or probable condition of his mind. These precautions, which would be utterly unreasonable were he really insane, consist in changing his guard every day or two to prevent the personal influence of Murad—which is very great, as he is considerate, genial, and good-natured—from engendering a dangerous spirit of sympathy for him and disloyalty to his brother. In addition to this, Murad is surrounded by spies, who exaggerate everything that he does and purposely misinterpret every word he says. Not many weeks ago he was rudely seized by the collar by some of these unpitying wretches and wrenched away from an open window which looked on the Bosphorus, whither the unfortunate young man had gone for change of scene and to get a little air. These people are all appointed by Mahmond Damad, or by the secretary of the present Sultan, Said Pasha.

But before we discuss the causes which have given rise to this feeling of uneasiness here in Constantinople we may, perhaps, be allowed briefly to relate a few of the landmarks in Murad's brief reign. On the day of his accession he may be said to have stepped from a dungeon to a throne, for he had been imprisoned, for no conceivable reason, for upwards of five weeks. Thus Murad may well have experienced a mental shock of no ordinary force when, instead of being bowstrung, he was crowned. Four days later his uncle is assassinated, and the party who had wished for the succession of Youssouf promptly endeavour to compromise Murad. Another ten days have hardly elapsed before his War Minister and Foreign Minister are assassinated and attempts made on the lives of others. In the meanwhile he himself is sickening with a painful and most depressing ailment, the severity of which and the extraordinary unstringing, as it were, of all fiber, moral or physical, are well known to any who have either suffered themselves in this way or witnessed closely the sufferings of others. This malady was a carbuncle, and it is worthy of remark how little stress was laid by the medical journals of England on the fact of Murad having undergone such a terrible affliction when endeavouring to account for the complete mental prostration from which he was known to be suffering. Nor has there ever been the slightest inquiry as to the treatment he received. For those acquainted with Italian treatment of such cases it is sufficient to say that a most antiquated doctor of that nation attended the Sultan, when it will at once be admitted that in addition to every imaginable mistake the patient was probably subjected to a series of excruciatingly painful experiments, besides, being bled, leeched, and starved. In this condition the girding on of the sword of Othman is postponed *sine die*, the patient grows worse and worse, and settles into a condition of semi-imbecility. The charge of drunkenness is brought against him, but his is absolutely and totally untrue according to the evidence of those who knew and know him best. Moreover, as most are aware, drunkenness never produces that kind of morbid dejection from which he now suffers.

However, space does not permit a more scientific diagnosis of the case and we pass on to history. In a short time a keeper of lunatics goes to see the Sultan, and finds him at Yildiz Kiosk, "seated stroking his moustache with his thin white hand," and forthwith propounds two perfectly gratuitous ideas—the first, that the Sultan is "meditating abdication;" the second, that he is insane. I say gratuitous advisedly, for there is not the smallest foundation for supposing Murad ever wished to resign, and that the doctor should have thought him insane is only what could be expected from any expert in madness, with whom that it is a "case" for their treatment is a foregone conclusion in whatever condition may be the patient. So the Sultan is submitted to the treatment of an insane person, and because he knocks down the first insulting hand that is laid on him, he is forthwith forcibly restrained and subjected to every kind of cruel and barbarous imprisonment. He is next taken away *nolens volens* to Kourbagbi, on the Bosphorus, and about the 1st of August the Powers are gradually informed that His Majesty is insane and must be deposed.

But, in spite of this, there is the most positive evidence that he makes a sudden rally. On the 3rd of August he goes out for a long ride and goes to mosque, very sane and well behaved all through the crowded streets, and genially acknowledging the greetings of his subjects, who love him well. On the 11th of August he has several interviews and transacts business, appointing a governor for the Vilayet of Scutari, in Albania, one Mustapha Pasha, with whom he converses for a long time sanely and rationally. The same day with much patient inquiry and long sustained attention he examines the lists of Bulgarian insurgent prisoners, pardoning some—many hundreds—exiling and hanging a few whom he thought it expedient or just so to dispose of. Two days after this, on the 13th, a very great authority on insanity suddenly appears at the Court of the Sultan to report on his mental condition. Now, by whom or why this was thought necessary it is difficult to understand, but it is simplicity itself in comparison with the utterly bewildering complexity of affairs later on. This great expert, who, we are informed, is to Austria what Professor Forbes Winslow is to England, at once distinctly and emphatically says that the case has been bungled and misunderstood, and that the Sultan is not insane. A writing to this effect in his own hand is known to be in the possession of Murad's mother.

Dr. Liedersdorff is installed at the Dolmabagtche Palace; whether at the request of the Sultan, whom we have seen conducting somewhat intimate business matters a few days previously, or whether at the request of some party not named, there is no evidence. Nor do the Blue-books produce any satisfactory record, or, indeed, any record at all; nor do the contemporary newspapers explain how it was that Dr. Liedersdorff should come to the conclusion that the Sultan's malady was chronic. However, that is all the light we got on it. The next thing we learn about Murad is very plain and unobscured. The three most powerful men in the State determine he shall reign no longer; Midhat Pasha, the Grand Vizier, and the Sheik-ul-Islam agree that when a man cannot say his prayers he is unfit to reign. They give themselves no trouble to prove that the Sultan is in this condition, and, what is more strange, Europe takes no interest in the matter and rests satisfied with the evidence of one doctor, whose mind is tossed to and fro like a shuttlecock in a few days.

It is strange, too, that "professional etiquette" was so far laid aside that permission to visit the supposed maniac was denied to every doctor, of whatever nationality, resident in Constantinople, and that the patient was as perversely and intentionally shut out from the benefit of "further advice," such as it was, as he now is maliciously and unjustly imprisoned. At that time he was a prisoner because he was insane. Now he is a prisoner because he is sane.

The foregoing may be accepted as the opinion of very many in Constantinople; whether right or wrong it is impossible to say, as not the slightest interest in the matter has been shown by any one of weight in Europe, and it is not too much to say that there is not one single statesman, much less Monarch, who has the smallest foundation for believing Murad to be insane at the present time. Space will not permit again to draw a picture of the confinement of the ex-Sultan, of the cruel banishment of Suleiman Topal Effendi (Topal being a nickname signifying The Lame), who is at the present moment in some prison in Egypt, where, in answer to semi-official inquiries, the Khedive's Government informed his friends he was only detained to preserve his life. This Topal was the husband of Murad's nurse—a sacred kind of personage in Turkey, who remains for always near the person of the babe she has reared. His crime has never even been hinted at, but he was faithful to Murad. A strange letter which appeared in the columns of *The Times* some few months ago contained much truth, and, allowing for the slightly Oriental style, fell not far short of the real state of affairs in the Tcheragan Palace-prison. Now, if Murad is sane, he is Sultan of Turkey. Is it necessary to say that Abdul Hamid and Mahmond Damad have every possible interest in declaring that he is insane? But there is a power in Turkey which can and will make itself felt. That power is the Softas. These Softas are now divided into two ranks, and there can be little doubt that the more powerful party of the two are strongly hostile to the continuance of the despotic rule of the present Sultan and his hated brother-in-law.

But, at present, Abdul Hamid cannot shake himself clear of Mahmoud Damad. Mahmoud Damad was not altogether a passive spectator of the downfall of Murad, and though it may seem strange that such opposite characters and conflicting interests as Midhat's and his should have anything in common, still, it is very obvious, or, perhaps, more properly, very probable, that they may have made a temporary alliance, offensive and defensive, to remove Murad. For Mahmoud, Murad was an absolute stumbling block—either Youssouf, the son of Abdul Aziz, who out of gratitude might have bestowed favours on him, or Abdul Hamid, who, as brother of Mahmoud's imperious wife, would have been partly under his thumb through her influence, would suit him—but not Murad, who might well feel resentment a[illegible] this most strenuous advocate for supplanting [illegible] in the succession.

We thus see [illegible] interests of Mahmond laid bare; but Midhat's [illegible] more difficult to arrive at, unless we are to come to the conclusion that he either honestly believed Murad to be insane or that he wished to make a Sultan who should owe him the deepest gratitude. But, whatever were his motives the sequel of events has not turned out as he could have wished, and now it is clear that his only chance of regaining power and place lies in identifying himself with the party who wish for a change of dynasty. This change can only take one of two directions—either legitimately back to Murad or, from expediency, forward to Rashid, the next brother. In Rashid, it is supposed, they would find the same intractable character as in Abdul Hamid. Noureddin, the youngest, is the hope of all true patriots—hopes, however, which in Turkey seem pre-doomed. A change in the dynasty would bring about undoubted advantages to Turkey, even dangerous as it might be at this crisis. With a new Sultan, or the old one restored, the power of the Palace Party would cease, and a band of the most worthless and despotic individuals be broken up and dispersed.

The only chance for Turkey at present, as far as we view matters here in Constantinople, is to get rid of Mahomoud Damad and all the system of personal and arbitrary misrule which he embodies and represents, which would of necessity carry away with it Abdul Hamid. Abdul Hamid would depart without a voice being raised against it. Murad would return with universal acclamation.

It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that extreme di-quiet reigns in the capital, and that we go to bed night after night wondering what the outcome of all these things will be; for, apart from the mere interests of this or that Sultan, or of half-a-dozen intriguing Pashas, there are others fraught with the last importance, not only to Turkey as an Empire, but to Europe and its peace. With Abdul Hamid and Mahmoud Damad all hope of anything like any attempt at reform is out of the question; without reform payment of foreign obligations is impossible; without payment of these Turkey is bankrupt. Bankruptcy implies dismemberment; dismemberment demands—and demands it instantly and imperatively—a final solution of the Eastern Question—a division of spoil. And who is ready or bold enough to say what each Power will insist on having? This is the issue to which these, in themselves insignificant, Palace intrigues are irresistibly hurrying us. A few reams of inflammatory placards and a few brushes of billstickers' paste, half a regiment of ragged soldiers breaking into the Palace, or a few excited Softas haranguing an unruly mob in the courtyard of St. Sophia, and the light may be applied to the torch which would set all Europe in a flame, a war of which the limits would be undefinable and the end beyond all possible divination.

RUSSIANS, TURKS, AND BULGARIANS.

(*The Times.*)

(FROM A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT LATELY WITH THE RUSSIAN ARMY.)

The interesting article by Mr. Archibald Forbes in the last number of the *Nineteenth Century* might well be left to speak for itself, and would certainly not have been noticed by me had I not been called upon by certain friends to do so, as the only Englishman who advanced with the Russian Cavalry from the banks of the Danube to Tirnova, and thence to the other side of the Balkans with General Gourko. Mr. MacGahan, an American, arrived at Tirnova the day General Gourko left it, and pushed on afterwards, overtaking the rear of the column, but suffered a severe fall in the Pass, and reached Hainkoi a day after it was taken in such plight that nothing but the indomitable resolution of a brave man would have caused him to follow the advance to Kezanlik two days after the march of the force. To the great regret of all who knew him, he was laid up in one room during the whole of our stay at Kezanlik, and no other Correspondent crossed the Balkans until some days after General Gourko's capture of the Shipka Pass. No Correspondent at all, except myself, went with the advanced Cavalry from the Danube to Tirnova, and no other, except a Russian Correspondent of an illustrated Russian newspaper, accompanied the force from Tirnova to Kezanlik. The exceptional opportunity which I, therefore, had for seeing Bulgaria as it was left by the Turks and remained during the early part of the Russian occupation seems to involve exceptional responsibility, and for that reason alone I respond to the appeal which has been made to me to support or deny the statements so brilliantly put forward by the pen of Mr. Forbes.

In the first place, then, it must be said that there is hardly a single assertion now made by Mr. Forbes which I am unable to confirm, and very few which have not already been published in letters which I wrote at the time or since to *The Times*. Nor is it easy to understand why Mr. Forbes should dread the loss of friends because he writes now what he and others wrote either from the hills of Bulgaria or the streets of Bucharest. Among those who saw the campaign, or any part of it, there are not two opinions as to the character of the Russian officers and men. Let us see what Mr. Forbes has to say on the subject. He found them delightful comrades, of inexhaustible good humour, light-hearted under hardship, humane, of a genuine, if unobtrusive, humanity, never decrying an enemy. Only two boorish and discourteous officers ever came across his path, and so far from finding the Russians of a suspicious nature he agrees what struck all observers and was duly told in my letters to *The Times*, that the frank simplicity of the Army amounted to a serious military error. Perhaps the Correspondents of the *Daily News* were alone in the good fortune of receiving "advice a week or so in advance to betake themselves to specified points where interest was likely to develope itself;" but all must have felt that, even with a secret to conceal, the Russians hid it as children do when, with smiling faces and little hands too small to cover the "secret" they clutch, they exclaim, "You don't know what I have got here." Because of this simplicity I cannot for the life of me believe in the depth of Russian diplomacy. One crafty and cunning head there may be here and there, but the eyes must be dull indeed which are unable to read the minds of most of them. Mr. Forbes tells us, further, that the Russian officer has the splendid valour of his nationality and is no braggart. The soldier is the "finest material for a soldier that the soldier-producing world affords," an extraordinary weight-carrying marcher, and ready to fight, whether fresh or weary, empty or full. He can live on small rations, never grumbles, is sincerely pious and full of whole-hearted devotion to the Czar; but needs direction by good officers, probably for the same reasons which make him so docile. Yet, even if dazed and bewildered by the occurrence of unexpected circumstances, he does not fall into panic, but stands up to be killed "in piteously noble subborneness of ignorance" if no officer orders him to retreat.

How different is this picture from that of the brutal, ignorant boor so often represented in colours thickly plastered on by men who have never seen the original, yet hold up the counterfeit presentment of a brute to the English public and write under it, "The Russian Soldier." But is he not cruel? Has he not committed a thousand atrocities vouched for by official despatches from the Porte? No, says Mr. Forbes, certainly not—at any rate, north of the Balkans; and here I can add to the statement, and say as he says, and in his words, "On soul and conscience I believe the allegations thereof to be utterly false." To assert that there never was a case of murder or cruelty would be to make an assertion incapable of proof and extremely improbable, for there must be black sheep in every flock; but I do say that the Russian Army was exceptionally humane when compared with other armies that I have seen in the field, and perhaps less than any other deserves to be branded as cruel. On the march from the Danube towards Tirnova, when the village of Batak was occupied by the Dragoon Brigade of the Duke Eugene of Leuchtenberg, some shots were fired from a house at Russian soldiers and officers walking in the street. The men who did the deed were taken captive, treated with clemency and kindness, and sent next day to the rear to be judged by military law. Every day armed men were captured in civil dress and brought to Head-Quarters for examination. With one accord they put the strange and suggestive question, "What death are we to die?" to an audience which, half amused half indignant, always replied, "We are Christians, and don't kill prisoners. Do you take us for Turks?" At Tirnova there remained a few Turks who were treated with special kindness and told that protection would be extended to them and all that might come in. The soldiers were not even quartered upon the inhabitants, and during the many hours that elapsed before an orderly government was set up in the town, there was not only no cruelty, but no parade of conquest. From the villages around came a mass of frightened Turkish men, women, and children whom the Russians received and fed because they had fled from the Bulgarian peasants. Of this Bulgarian cruelty I will speak hereafter. At present, let us talk only of the Russians.

At Kezanlik a very few Cossacks entered some of the Turkish houses and asked for money, which was given to them; but complaints were made at once to the authorities, and a prompt end was put to all such irregularities. I could never trace a single act of barbarity on the part of the Russians. Yet men were not ashamed to come to me with such trivil complaints as that a Cossack had snatched off a *fez* in the streets. I should certainly have known of any really cruel excesses had they occurred, just as I did know of such excesses on the part of the Bulgarians.

On the day when the Shipka Pass was taken by the troops of General Gourko, there was to be seen a strange spectacle. Within a couple of hundred yards were two groups of men; on this side Turks, on that Russians. The Turks were prisoners, guarded with all care, but treated with mercy, and almost tenderness. They were being supplied with food and water. Those of them who were wounded were under the hands of Russian Surgeons, who were dressing the wounds with every care. And there were surgeons enough for the task, because they had no Russian wounded to attend to. Not one. Every man who had fallen under the fire of the Osmanli the day before, when the attack had been repulsed, lay in that other group headless and hideously mangled. Their living bodies had been subjected to torture and mutilation of the most insulting kind. Their comrades, men of the same race and even of the same brigade, looked on the awful spectacle, turned away, and with mingled wrath and grief in their hearts washed the wounds of the men who had done that terrible deed. This is no hearsay tale. I saw it, and the scene was depicted by French and Spanish artists who had arrived that day, too late to see the gallant fighting of the Russian tirailleurs, but not too late to record their terrible fate or the grand forbearance of their comrades. Yet at that time and since the favourite expression in England has been that with regard to cruelty it was "six of one and half-a-dozen of the other." Englishmen love fair play, and their recognition of this quality of mercy in the Russian character is only a question of time. I might quote instance upon instance of Russian kindness and mercy, might describe in detail how the prisoners who, in great numbers, delivered themselves up to the Cossacks and were brought, without hurt or insult, to Kezanlik were fed exactly like the Russian soldiers and treated with honour; how the Turkish wounded had a hospital to themselves, under their own doctors, better found and cleaner than that of the Russians in the monastery. But surely sufficient has been said to prove to all who will listen to the truth that savagery is not a characteristic of the army which has invaded Turkey? Yet, lest any should imagine that the Russian soldier became less careful to show mercy as time went on south of the Balkans, it may be well to remind them that during the very last fight, when Gourko defeated Reouf Pasha after a severe fight, the tirailleurs, finding, as the struggle swayed backwards and forwards in the wood, that all their wounded comrades who fell into the hands of the Turks were treated as those others had been above Shipka, began to bayonet such of their enemy as they caught, without heed to whether they resisted or not, but were sternly checked by their officers who said, "Leave their punishment to God." The expression had a meaning to them—for the Russian soldier is a religious animal—and the tirailleurs obeyed.

There is, however, a darker side to the Russian Army, and Mr. Forbes, like others, points to it with the same insistance which makes his testimony with regard to the brighter characteristics so valuable. He charges the military state with three vices:—"corruption"—that is venality,—favouritism, and deficiency among the officers of a sense of responsibility. The last is a necessary consequence of the second, for officers who expect to rise by favour rather than by merit will naturally consider themselves as not bound by the same rules as those whom they look upon as meaner men. Let us confine ourselves to the first two. Has any writer or speaker ever represented Russia as a highly civilized nation abreast of the Western Powers of Europe? If so, let him take up the cudgels in defence of his *protégé*. The most that I have ever heard of her, and the truth as I believe it, is that she is gradually advancing from a state of profound barbarism towards a higher standard of civilization; and it is just because of this that she has a brighter destiny than seems to await the Ottoman Empire. Compare Russia with England and she will look black enough; but think of her beside the Khanates of Central Asia or the Ottoman Empire itself—nay, compare her with the Russia of even twenty years back, and it will be seen that her progress is real. It is undoubtedly a vile and shameful circumstance that contractors and public functionaries should play into each other's hands; that, as Mr. Forbes states, and seemingly not without proof, the possessor of iron miners, even though of princely rank and near to the throne, should pay to have his iron used for military purposes. Yet there is a distinct advance within the last few years. Formerly, as in Turkey, the soldier was starved that the officer might grow rich. To-day the troops that first and last arrive on the banks of the Danube are all well fed, healthy men. The want of a thoroughly free Press and the habit of exclusiveness are serious evils and render reform difficult. Russia stands low in civilization and has no pronounced public opinion, and until such opinion can be brought to bear she cannot shake herself clear of these unsightly burrs which cling so fast to her. It will be curious enough if this war, which has brought her virtues and defects under the microscope of the English Press, should be the cause of another great step in civilization brought about by the force of English public opinion, for her own writers would hardly have dared to describe Russian faults as English journalists have done. We know that the contractors and the officials who have to arrange the contracts have lately been called to account, and within the last few days I have heard from a friend at St. Petersburg that the medical department is about to receive a thorough overhauling. It is plain, therefore, that such reform was needful; plain, also, that there is honesty enough somewhere to detect the dirt and endeavour to cleanse a system which, we may hope, is not quite Augean. But all these things are comparative, and there are Englishmen who feel ashamed when they think that gunboats have been built of sappy wood in this country in a time of national crisis, not so many years ago, and that during the Ashantee War much care had to be taken to prevent English merchants from supplying powder and guns to the enemy. English official life is as nearly pure as anything can be, but it was not so once; and if the Russians are progressing in civilization, so much the better for everybody. They have certainly a long step to make before they can stand on a level with Englishmen.

Exactly the same argument applies to the favouritism which Mr. Forbes describes so clearly. The Russians are still in the stage when no one expects to have entirely a fair field and no favour—a stage when there would be nothing strange to them in a once famous and typical saying, "Take care of Dowb." Just in so far as Russia or any other nation is governed by such principles, just in so far as family connexions or servility to the great are avenues to success, that nation is weak and in want of further progress out of barbarism, and, of course, will be indifferently served.

So, then, according to Mr. Forbes—and his picture is very just—the Russians, officers and men, are brave, hardy, humane, religious, kindly in disposition, strangely obedient; but they suffer from the vices of venality and favouritism in the upper ranks. Let us pass to the Turks. "The Turks," says Mr. Forbes, "are barbarians pure and simple;" and he proceeds to express some surprise that they should pretend to any other character instead of taking their stand on their own with a sort of grim *noli me tangere* challenge to aggressors. But this unmitigated barbarism of the Turk was just what his advocates denied for a long time, and even to this day the "six of one and half-a-dozen of the other" argument is not extinct. There is no pleasure in detailing instances of crimes against humanity, and after the article in the *Nineteenth Century* it may be presumed that the unchanged and unchanging barbarism of the Turk will be generally accepted. It is, no doubt, true that, latterly, no terrible cruelties were perpetrated on the Bulgarians. By latterly I mean after all Europe had been excited too much by the massacres which ostensibly brought about this quarrel. But surely the reason for the late forbearance was the pressure put on the Porte by its best friends, and Mr. Forbes can hardly mean that he heard no stories of previous horrors. If so I envy him, for they came thickly enough upon me both at Tirnova and Kezanlik. They were all horrible and some disgusting. If Mr. Forbes had entered Tirnova the first day and seen the agony of joy, the tears, the very madness of ecstasy that prevailed he would hardly throw doubts on the reality of the terror. The inhabitants of the town had been distinctly told by the Turks that they would be massacred if the Russians advanced, only the advance was so sudden when it came that there was no time except for flight. Who can doubt that if Duke Eugene had retired that day, instead of attacking boldly with his dismounted cavalry, the present fate of Kezanlik would have been anticipated by that of Tirnova? And as for desolating the country in advance of the cavalry, there was no force to desolate it. The two main armies were on either flank, and think how many men it would have taken to cut the corn over many thousands of acres and to drive away herds of cattle that were almost innumerable. The soil of Bulgaria—at least that part of it—is so rich that, as no bad government has been able to make the people starve, so could no agency except that of locusts desolate it in a short time. Be it remembered that every disposition had been made to defend the Danube and there was no idea of leaving the passage undisputed. So long as the Turkish armies were there, what sense could there be in desolating the land? If the line of the Danube had been left undefended, the whole history would bear a different aspect.

With regard to sparing the Bulgarian population, we must not forget that the Bulgarians formed the bulk of the people on the north side of the Balkans, while there must remain a small proportion of Turks. Not knowing where the Russians would cross until the time was near at hand, it would have been necessary to drive away some six millions of people, and when the time was near the troops had enough to do with other occupations. If, like the Russians before Napoleon I., a whole people choose to leave their habitations and lay waste a thinly peopled and poor country, they can do it; but the desolation of a country like Bulgaria would have taken several months to achieve and roused the horror of Europe. I wish to give the Turks full honour for their really fine qualities—their bravery; their tolerance of other religions, which, though contemptuous, is none the less practically pleasant to the subject race; their faithfulness to their own religion and to the Sultan; but, after all that Mr. Forbes himself tells us, it would be rather absurd to pretend that Bulgaria was left undesolated from philanthropical scruples of conscience.

There is some fallacy, too, in Mr. Forbes's reasoning about the right of the Turks to hold their own in Europe. He uses an argument which will hardly stand a moment's discussion. We and other Powers have the moral right to hold possession of conquered countries only on condition of good government, and I would ask him whether or not he thinks that Italy had a moral right to strive for its emancipation from Austria, which was a far milder mistress than the Porte has been to the Bulgarians. The complaint against the Turk was, not that he taxed the subject people highly, but that they might not gather in their crops at all till he had assessed them and taken his share. Let a Bulgarian offend his taskmaster, and that year his crops were left to spoil before he was allowed to touch them. The evidence of the Bulgarian was of no more value in a Court of Justice than that of a negro in the Southern States before emancipation, and neither goods nor women were safe from the master who had cast a covetous eye on them.

Yet a patient and rather degraded race—degraded by centuries of servitude—might have remained submissive for many more years but for the importation of the Circassians, whose wild ways and predatory habits were the last straw which broke the back of the people. To appreciate the state in which they lived it is necessary to remember that the Bulgarian houses had always barred windows, while those of the Turks needed no such safeguard, and that every family had its regular hiding-places, only too frequently necessary. It would be impossible to conceive Englishmen submitting to humiliations, but then Bulgarians are not English. And now let us see what they are.

Nothing is more evident than that the Bulgarians are what the Turks have made them, that they are dissatisfied with their present condition, and have been for some years ready to throw themselves into the arms of any nation which would undertake to support their cause against their masters. I do not wonder at the disgust with which Mr. Forbes speaks of them as a whole, for, speaking generally, it must be confessed that they are a most uninviting race. One has only to conceive all that one can imagine to be the opposite to the English gentleman and behold the Bulgarian. The uneducated men of both towns and villages are dirty, submissive, and greedy of pelf; the educated are, for the most part, conceited and languid. But it would be unfair to forget that they have been practically enslaved for four centuries, that they have not been allowed to govern even their own people, that service in the army has been denied them, and that they have been systematically deprived of all the rights of free men. Hunted by Pashas and police agents, unable to give evidence against a Turk or to count even their women as safe from the spoiler, what answer is it to their aspirations for freedom that they are allowed, like cows, to live in rich pastures in order that their masters may milk them? I do not agree with Mr. Forbes that "Devonshire Giles with his 9s. a week and a few mugs of cider, would cheerfully have put up with the Zaptieh, exclusion from a share in the management of public affairs,—although his home share of that privilege is so large and so highly prized,—and would even have been resigned under the dispensation of debarment from military service, for the sake of the rich acres of pasture and barley land, the cattle and brood mares, of the rural Bulgarian." It is just because the forefathers of Devonshire Giles would not submit to be mere well fed beasts of burden that England is now the greatest, freest, and, on the whole, happiest nation on earth. The hopeless degradation of a people is attained when they accept tyranny for the sake of the *panem et Circenses*, and about the best point in the character of the Bulgarians is that they refuse to accept the dishonour of their lives under the same conditions. Nor is it at all likely that the "Russian soldier .... would be glad to have half his complaint." Glad to live in such a fertile country he might be, but not under the same conditions—not under Turkish government as it was, but will probably never be again. How curiously the minds of men can be warped by political prejudice was shown by an Englishman at Bucharest, who, hearing that the Turks had nailed a baby to a gate post, exclaimed that the ladies of England would fancy it was a white baby, whereas it was probably dark skinned. By the by, many of the Bulgarians are fair skinned, with light hair.

But is it true that a great and general prosperity prevails in Bulgaria? I am told by friends who have travelled in other parts of the country that neither is the soil always so rich nor the people so well removed from misery; and though there appeared to be plenty to eat wherever one went, the huts of the villagers were often wretched, always dirty, and filled with vermin. With ideas of a better life and a desire to attain to a higher civilization, the Bulgarian has small hopes of progress. He is ever toiling to move his condition upwards, but finds the trial to hard for him. Mr. Forbes entirely admits that the cruelties prepetrated during the suppression of the rising, even upon those who had not risen, were not exaggerated, and there is, therefore, no need to refer to them; but if it be true, and nobody denies it, that Mariza's mother was threatened with hanging, why should she be mocked at because she continued to make the poprika paste, which is a daily article of diet, or to boil fruit for preserves, which are offered to every guest who enters the house of a well-to-do Bulgarian? Whatever be the danger, men must eat, and one of the commonest statements with regard to a convict on the morning of his execution is that he breakfasted with fair appetite. Surely the matron inquestion is not to blame because she did not anticipate the work of the hangman by starving herself. No doubt there was at one time an excess of sentimental feeling in England about "Bulgarian atrocities," not that there is any question as to the occurrence of them, but because there was nothing new in the matter, and because the old and never-ending feud between masters and slaves always has and always must produce such results. They were true, but not new.

As the Russians advanced the Bulgarians began at once to pillage the houses left by the Turks, but nothing worse occurred within the Russian lines. The pillagers were checked, scolded, and even beaten by the Russians, to their great astonishment. Without doubt they imagined that liberty would be given to them to take back the goods of which they declared the Turks had robbed them. In some cases, even north of the Balkans, they drove Turkish men, women, and children out of their villages. But the very first day Gourko's column issued from the Hainkoi Pass the smoke of burning villages began to deface the landscape outside the Russian lines. As we marched on Kezanlik we began to see bodies of Bulgarian peasants lying in the fields with their throats cut, and shortly after the whole country outside the Russian outposts became the scene of mutual slaughter and burning. The devil was let loose, and I should be sorry to judge whether he reigned highest in the hearts of Turks or of Bulgarians. Horror at the fearful catastrophe which their coming had wrought reigned throughout the Russian Army, and from the highest to the lowest all Gourko's force strained at the leash, longing to push forward and overawe the murderers, whether Turks or Bulgarians. At that time—long before the feeling spread northwards—the Russians began to be shocked and ashamed of the deeds of those they came to save. To their minds the revengeful brutality of the Bulgarians was horrible and incomprehensible, and from that moment they looked upon their fellow Slavs as an English family would regard a member who was disgracing them. The sentiment, like that evoked by the old "Bulgarian atrocities," was true and right, but exaggerated. Whatever may have been the schemes of individuals, the Russian people and Army had undoubtedly entered upon the war full of warmth and sympathy towards an oppressed nation which they felt to be akin to themselves, and when they found the Bulgarians almost emulating the horrible deeds of their old masters a reaction of feeling set in which carried them as far beyond the bounds of wisdom as they had before been carried when undertaking a Quixotic plan of deliverance. It seems to me that Mr. Forbes has been carried away by the same generosity of feeling towards the Turks and against the Bulgarians, and in his indignation loses sight of the awful provocation which that unhappy people had received.

When I first saw the Bulgarian legion near Ploesti and talked to the men I found them one and all imbued with a spirit of vengeance against the Turks, and was asked how I could wonder at it when almost every man there had some personal or family dishonour to avenge. When that vengeance began no one wrote in deeper horror at it than I; but, for all that, I recognized then, as now, that their condition of mind was like that of the French lower classes before the great Revolution, or of the Italians when assassination of tyrants was pronounced holy. The facts were hideous, but only too comprehensible, and the massacres that occurred were even at that time commenced by the Turks. To say nothing of the bodies of murdered Bulgarians which lay on the route by which we marched upon Kezanlik, a scene occurred at Yeni Saghra which fired the hearts of all who heard of it. Two squadrons of Cossacks were sent towards the town almost immediately after Gourko crossed the Balkans. Finding it occupied by a Turkish force, they did not enter, but, unhappily, some of the inhabitants went out to meet them, hoping that deliverance had come. For this the Turks exacted an awful retribution. Not a sword had been drawn, not a shot fired, but scarcely had we arrived at Kezanlik, when horrified fugitives came in from Eski Saghra with news that in their prosperous little town the market-place was filled with some 300 dead bodies of their murdered countrymen. From that moment all hope of restraining the people was gone, and the spirit of vengeance prevailed over the merciful precepts of Christianity. The Bulgarians did thereafter show a cruel and unforgiving spirit; but they only followed the example set them by an enemy against whom they had sworn undying hatred. In palliation of the crimes of the Turks, Mr. Forbes quotes cruelties enacted by other nations, English among the number. If there is to be any excuse, surely the Bulgarians, who had been as sheep among wolves, are entitled to claim some share in the condonation of murder? Yet, let there be no mistake. Never until Gourko was in full retreat did the Bulgarians perpetrate such crimes within sight of the Russians, and then only in isolated instances. Mr. Forbes brings another charge against these wretched people—namely, that they evinced a spirit of grasping avarice, in their dealings with the Russians. But there are two sides to this question also. Moving, as I did, always with the most advanced troops of the Russians, I am able to state that nothing could exceed the warmth and lavish hospitality of the people both in towns and villages. They brought all they had to give—bread, meat, and wine—and offered them free of charge. I had difficulty in prevailing on them to accept money from me, and their kindness and helpfulness were on all occasions most conspicuous. Only once was an attempt at extortion made, and then, on appeal to a member of the Bulgarian Governing Committee in Kezanlik, I was told at once to pay nothing, and then and there I paid what seemed just. But such open-handed generosity could not go on for ever among a poor people, for they are poor, though not starving from want of food; and when it was found that no sudden deliverance was about to descend on them, but, instead, a long Russian occupation, the nature of long-enslaved peasants reasserted itself, and the people whose homes were in many cases ruined, whose crops were beaten down by the march and struggle of armies, endeavoured to gain what they could out of roving Englishmen and Russian officers. It was not highminded, but it was natural, especially as by that time the benefits that Russian occupation was to bring seemed far off while the pressure of that occupation was heavy.

The truth with regard to the Bulgarians appears to be that they have many of the defects which one would expect in a people out of whom for four centuries all high qualities have been studiously and relentlessly driven. In the midst of one of the most fertile districts in Europe they were not starved, but kept as the milch cows of their masters. Instead of serving in the army they were degraded by being made to pay a special tax out of which Pashas drew the means of keeping them under. Their property and their honour—and on some subjects they have high notions of honour—were at the mercy of a race whom they hated; and when they began to welcome education with avidity, their efforts towards enlightenment were met by filling their country with swarms of Circassians, whom the Turks themselves say they could not govern. They were frugal and saving only to be relentlessly taxed, they tried to educate themselves, and at the heels of the schoolmaster came the murderous Circassian. A feeble attempt to assert their claims to be treated as human beings was put down with such ferocity as excited even England, until we remembered that the savagery of the Turk was an old and stale story. Under these conditions who can wonder that they welcomed the first strong hand stretched out to help them, or start with surprise at acts of vengeance, however heartily we may condemn them.

So, then, we have the Russians, brave, religious, impulsive, but only half developed, because the governing powers have not yet relinquished the idea of making money out of the governed; the Bulgarians, commonplace and full of irritating clownishness, but aspiring strongly to become educated and civilized. These two speak almost the same language, and are bound together by many ties of sympathy. Between them stands the Turk, without any pretence of humanity—at least Mr. Forbes says that he would be wise to have none—only reiterating that he does not see why he should not "wallop his own nigger." In the meantime, some of the richest and loveliest lands in the world are thrown away and rendered practically inaccessible. No one who is at all informed on the subject supposes that Russia will be allowed by Europe to take them, and surely no one thinks or hopes that the old, bad dominion of the Turk can be renewed without modification. If, when the crash comes, any real interests of ours are attacked, let us by all means defend them by arms if necessary; but we shall go to the work with cleaner hands and clearer consciences if we now steadfastly avoid bringing railing accusations against those with whom we may possibly have to strive.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S ANNUAL MEETING.

(*Times*, Dec. 5.)

The annual general meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company was held yesterday at the offices, Leadenhall-street, Mr. W. Fane de Salis, a director, presiding. The report, an abstract of which appeared in *The Times*, was taken as read. The Chairman, in moving its adoption, expressed the gratification of the Board at being able to report the continued high efficiency of their fleet, and more particularly that the working of the past year had been marked with entire immunity from disaster. During the past year over 1,700,000 miles had been traversed by their ships, nearly 17,006 passengers had been conveyed without loss of life or accident, and over 300,000 tons of freight had been safely conveyed to their destination. The working of their engine-room had been equally satisfactory, for there had been no breaks down or other drawbacks. Apart from this, the postal service—the most extended the world had yet known, "a service upon which the sun never sets," for it extended far beyond India, China, Japan, and Australia—had been conducted to the entire satisfaction of the Post Office and the public. The mails, indeed, had been rather before than after their time, especially on the Australian line. Turning to the report, he said the fleet now consisted of 45 sea-going ships, besides subsidiary vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 117,478 tons and 20,015 horse-power. If compared with the fleet of last year, it showed a diminution of 5 900 tons, which was accounted for by the sale of the Columbian, the Massilia, and the Nubia. These ships were, properly speaking, not "worn out," in the ordinary acceptation of those words, but they had become obsolete, owing to the great change in Eastern commerce introduced by the opening of the Suez Canal, and they were very expensive, as they consumed such large quantities of coal. It had therefore become not only necessary, but also a matter of economy to dispose of them. The Kaiser-Hind, the ship which at their last meeting was reported as building, had, he regretted to say, been somewhat delayed in her completion owing to the late strike on the Clyde. She was now, however, fast approaching completion, and he hoped before long she would be finished—at all events, by the time when they met next year he hoped they would be able to report that she had taken her place among their fleet. She was a ship of 4,200 tons, she was guaranteed to have a speed of 15 knots on the measured mile, and she would carry 3,000 odd tons of cargo and 250 passengers; and he ventured to say that, when completed, she would constitute a valuable addition to their fleet. Turning to the accounts, he said they would note that during the year they had paid off £217,000 of their debentures, and he was pleased to be able to report that they now saw their way clear to extinguish the debenture debt altogether. He congratulated them on this result, and said that should circumstances require their re-issue, they would be re-issued, not in the shape of debentures, but as debenture stock, under the powers conceded to them by the contract. They would see by the accounts how anxious had been the efforts of the Board to maintain the company's fleet in its efficiency and to reduce the cost of the ships in the books. Besides the sum expended in repairs, they had apportioned, to over insurance and depreciation, £300,000, and it had been necessary on this occasion to carry an extra sum of £200,000 to the same account for the purpose of reducing the cost of the ships in the books. The necessity of this step would be obvious to them. At their last meeting he stated that the cost of the ships was too high in the books and must be reduced, and at their annual meeting they were obliged to ask them to forego their profits of underwriting in order to reduce the cost of the ships in the books, and they now considered it absolutely necessary to ask them to make a further appropriation for the same purpose. This measure had had the unanimous approval of the directors, and it had been endorsed by all the largest share holders whom they had consulted on the subject; and eminently calculated as it was to place the vaule of their fleet in the books on a sound basis, he had no doubt it would have the cordial approval of the proprietors. As regarded the dividend about to be declared, although the profits of the company had this year been somewhat enhanced by the carriage of specie to the East, he regretted to have to inform them that they saw as yet no signs of that great depression which had so long hung over the trade of the East being relieved; and freights to Bombay were so low that they were unable to hold out to them any immediate hope of an increase in the company's income. Having these facts in view, and having regard also to the impending termination of the contract, the directors had reluctantly decided that they could not on this occasion offer a larger dividend than 2½ per cent. That dividend, he was free to tell them, was no fair return on the capital invested by them in this company; and in those communications which they would doubtless soon be called on to enter into with Her Majesty's Government in connexion with the renewal of the contract, they would not fail to impress on the Government how poor a return the proprietors had received on their capital during the currency of this contract. And this brought him to speak to them of the termination of the contracts a subject he was anxious to say a few words on, because he knew it had given much uneasiness to some of the proprietors. He would in the first place remind them that the recent utterance of the Postmaster-General was not voluntary—it was addressed to him by an honourable member, and the reply which that gentleman received was precisely that which the Board had anticipated. They fully expected, as in other cases, that the contract would be put up to tender, and they claimed no favour in the matter. They, however, had some claims—they claimed during the long period of 38 years to have performed the responsible function intrusted to them to the satisfaction of the Post Office as well as Parliament. Parliament, indeed, had awarded to them an encomium accorded to no other company, for the last Committee on Steam Communication actually went out of their way to report to the House the faithful manner in which the duties confided to the company had been performed. When the proper time arrived they would be prepared to tender for the new contract on such terms as, in their judgment, would yield a fair return on their capital, and he ventured to assert that that connexion which had so long and so happily subsisted between the company and the public service would not be dissolved. He based this conclusion, or anticipation, on these facts. In the first place, the capital of the company was so large, its establishments in the East were so well appointed, and it had so large an experience of the postal service, that they ought to be able, and they were able, to perform it better and cheaper than any one else. In the next place, their postal relations with India, whether regarded from a social, commercial, or political point of view, had at the present day assumed such vast importance that no Government would feel justified in trusting them to any save experienced hands, and certain to carry them out under all contingencies, and on this hand they would have the Post Office with them. The Post Office would remember the *fiasco* which ensued when a certain company undertook an Australian contract. That company was introduced under "high financial auspices," it was floated, and the shares stood at a premium. It tendered for this contract and were successful, and what was the result? Ignorant of postal affairs, and quite unacquainted with the large amount of subsidiary capital required, it found its capital too low, and within two and a half years of their organization that company, which had been heralded in with such a flourish of trumpets, was in liquidation—its capital gone, its shares valueless, its ships in the hands of preferential creditors, and the postal relations of the Australian Colonies in a state of disorganization, from which they did not recover till the company took up the line again. Having these facts in view, he asked those proprietors who had felt uneasy to be reassured, to believe that the time had not yet arrived for the company to be discarded from the public service, and he asked them all to have faith in the future of the company, and to believe that, quite apart from the contract, which had its great responsibilities, expenses, and drawbacks, they had in the great and growing trade of India, in the fast expanding commerce of China and Japan, and last, but not least, in the magic growth of the Australian colonies, a substantial guarantee for the profitable employment of their ships, and the promise of a bright commercial future. (Applause.) Mr. Thornton, a director, having seconded the motion, some discussion ensued, in which several proprietors took part. The Board were commended for having reduced the value of the fleet, as explained in the report; for the reduction in the debentures, and for the economy practised in the past year in the expenditure. Mr. Sutherland, one of the managing directors, in reply to questions and observations, said he thought the reserve account was as clear as it could be. It was convenient to keep this account in the particular form in which it appeared, but it might, if necessary, be divided into various other forms. The value of the fleet had been reduced during the last eight or nine years from over £5,000,000 to £3,600,000, and the book value of the fleet at that point would be, as nearly as possible, about £24 per ton, but the reserve fund was invested in the purposes of the business; and, deducting the amount standing at the credit of the reserve account, £436,000, from the £3 500,000, the fleet stood at £21 10s. per ton, or thereabouts; whereas eight or nine years ago it stood, deducting the reserve account in the same manner, at about £28 or £30 a ton; but not only, at that period, did the fleet stand at so much more, but the tonnage was so much less: it stood about ten years ago at 80,000 tons, whereas the tonnage of their ships was now about 120,000 tons, and this increase of tonnage was without any increase whatever in their capital. This increase of 40,000 tons had augmented the pecuniary value of their property by about £1,300,000, and the actual intrinsic value of their tonnage had increased enormously, because it was now a commercial fleet, whereas formerly it was simply and entirely a postal fleet. As to their passenger traffic, this year it showed an increase, although small; but the famine in India had had a prejudicial effect on the passenger traffic of the year. They could not expect nowadays to carry every passenger who went to and from India, because for every steamer which they now despatched to Bombay or Calcutta, four or five others would be despatched at the same time. They had reduced their passenger fares, and they would reduce them still further at the proper time. During the last four or five years the speed of their vessels over the 1,700,000 miles they performed had been increased a knot. As to the depreciation, their position now was that they had virtually standing at the credit of every ship in their fleet, old or new, 5 per cent.; so that if a ship were 20 years old, she stood at nothing, and at present they had some vessels older than 20 years. They proposed to continue this system. The original value of the present fleet was something over £4,000,000, and therefore to charge 5 per cent. on that they would have every year to charge their account something over £200,000, which would be the normal depreciation, and this would entirely cover the risk of any loss on their ships and obliterate their value altogether in 20 years. But at the end of the contract they would have to sell several vessels not 20 years old, and the difference between the price at which they stood in their books and the price which they would fetch would be an additional charge on this depreciation. The report was adopted with one dissentient, and the dividend was declared payable, tax free, on and after the 22nd inst. The retiring directors and auditors were re-elected and the proceedings then terminated.

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COGNAC.

CASH. Per Case. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Case. Rs. a.
24 4	* ONE STAR, in great demand	25 0
25 4	* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	26 0
27 2	* ONE STAR, Decanters	28 0
31 12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall = 1 dozen, with Bronze stand and plated tap complete	33 0
25 12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens	26 8
27 8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens	28 8
	Metallic Tumblers for flasks	3 0
	Do. do. for ½ flask	2 0
27 8	** TWO STARS	28 8
30 8	*** THREE STARS, superior	31 8
40 12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended	42 8

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. Special terms to Messes Clubs and Co-operative Societies.

CUTLER PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

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SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

A FURTHER SHIPMENT OF THESE
MAGNIFICENT INSTRUMENTS
Just to hand,
PRICE Rs. 650, NETT CASH,
inclusive of packing.
Solid Walnutwood, made expressly for India, by order of
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

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A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR WARM CLIMATES.
CAN BE FOLDED AND PACKED WITHOUT DAMAGE. SPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING, AND LADIES' WEAR.
ANDRE & CO., HATTERS, 127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

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And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

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SMALL STEAMERS, YACHTS AND LAUNCHES,
WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

Screw Steamers, having speeds up to 20 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, having draughts down to 6 inches of water.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT BROAD.

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NOTICES.

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Lamp Pillars, Gas Lamps, Gates, Railings, Fountains, Vases, Verandahs, Conservatories, Staircases, and every description of Ironwork.

TURNER & ALLEN,
(W. T. ALLEN & CO.,)
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New and Choice Designs, with Prices, are forwarded to any part of the world, on receipt of 12 stamps. Estimates for Works at Home and Abroad.

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Lambeth Hill, Upper Thames Street, London.
(LATE OF 203, UPPER THAMES STREET.)

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.
Incorporated with Shearwood and Co.
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.
55, 59, 60 & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A *branch Agency*, under the management of *Messrs. Soundy & Co.*, has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that with the increased facilities now offered their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard room.

C. LAZARUS & Co.,
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co,
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NOTICES.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT'S BOOTS.
POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots
Patent Elastic Dress Boots
Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf
Balmoral Boots
Button Boots
} Superior in style and excellent in quality 25s. — Finest quality we can produce 35s.

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,
ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s 0d
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d.
Satinettee, or Mock Kid Elastic House Boots	6s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.
Ditto ditto. with French heels	7s 0d. and 9s 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

(REGISTERED)
HYGEIA BOOTS.
A LADY'S WALKING BOOT.

With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials and form, price 30s. Fully described in New Catalogue.

Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible dispatched by the first mail after its receipt.

A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide or the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

CHEQUES TO BE CROSSED BANK OF ENGLAND.

Remittances may be made in Government of India Notes which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON W.

OXYGEN IS LIFE.

ALTHOUGH the modern Materia Medica includes many valuable remedies for human afflictions, it is a matter of certainty that in all cases where the animal vitality is failing, Phosphorus is decidedly superior to every other remedy at present known. It will work effects such as nothing else will produce, and it possesses the great advantage of not causing when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.

The question naturally presents itself, "Why is so valuable an element so little regarded and so seldom prescribed?" The only answer which can be given is:—That a certain difficulty has been found in so preparing it that its action may be kept under perfect control. Hitherto it has been used in almond and olive oils, in sulphuric ether, in rectified alcohol, in chloroform, and in several other substances; but however valuable it has been found in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced, which have led physicians to neglect it for general purposes, and to employ it only in extreme cases, and after every other remedy has failed. But a chemical process has now been discovered, by which its invaluable action on the human system may be realised without any of those drawbacks which previous modes of administration have invariably produced.

CAUTION.—PHOSPHORUS is sometimes sold in the form of Pills & Lozenges; it should be generally known that every form where *solid particles* of phosphorus are in combination is dangerous. It is therefore necessary that the public should be cautioned against the use of any preparation of Phosphorus not perfectly soluble in water.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,
Dated October 11th, 1869.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.
DR. BRIGHT'S,
PHOSPHODYNE.
(OZONIC OXYGEN)
The New Curative Agent, and only Reliable Remedy for Nervous and Liver Complaints.

MULTITUDES OF PEOPLE are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight, and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
is sold only in CASES at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Direction for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrassee, Bengalee, Chinese and Japanese Languages, accompany each case.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that the words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are blown in the bottle, and that the directions for use are printed in all the languages as above, without which none can possibly be genuine. Every Case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee."

Important Caution—Beware of Piracy and a Spurious Imitation.

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,, ,,	Stanistreet & Co.	
,, ,,	Bathgate & Co.	
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Ceylon ,,	J. Maitland & Co.	Colombo.
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Shanghai Pekin Yokohama Nagasaki Hiogo and small Ports of China	Watson, Cleave & Co.	Shanghai.

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SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shop, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, FIRE AND LIFE.

ANNUAL INCOME, 1876	£1,475,858
FIRE RESERVE	£1,000,000
LIFE AND ANNUITY RESERVE	£2,728,071
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£5,494,684

FIRE INSURANCES GRANTED ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

NEW REDUCED LIFE RATES FOR INDIA.

IN view of the improved conditions of residence in India the rates for Life Insurance have been entirely remodelled and will now be found to compare very favorably with any other First Class Office. Under the new arrangement some very great advantages are offered to insurers.

For Tables and Prospectus, apply to the Undermentioned.

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BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

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FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin	„ 4,271,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
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For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,253.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennia period ending 31st Oct. 1874 has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for	1852	£ 76,925
Do.	1862	£300,690
Do.	1872	£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; Coals on the bunders also covered.

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Total Accumulated Funds....£1,853,011.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One years.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay Dec. 1876.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court Chancery.

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The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

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Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half-yearly, quarterly, monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
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THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAPITAL, £5,00,000.

The Fund of £159,966—held on 31st Dec. 1876, by Trustees in special trust to protect Policies is made up as follows:—

The Life Fund, Government Securities	£108,886
The Guarantee Fund, Ditto.	51,080
	£159,966

THE LIFE FUND SECURITIES for INDIA are held by the Official Trustees of India, the Company having no control over the Fund. The receipts of the Trustees for the Securities are regularly filed in the Company's Office for inspection, besides being published at the end of each year, or assurers can refer to the Trustees themselves.

The absence of all "Secrecy" in respect of the disposal of Assurers Premium, as Evinced by above method, is a conspicuous item in the system.

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For Sale at this Office.
BEST RED RULING INK.
MACHINE BLANKETS,
COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.
IRON STANDING PRESS.
In good order, very strong, with extra power. size of platen 29 by 21.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

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